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Quarries and Mills

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE INDUSTRY

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

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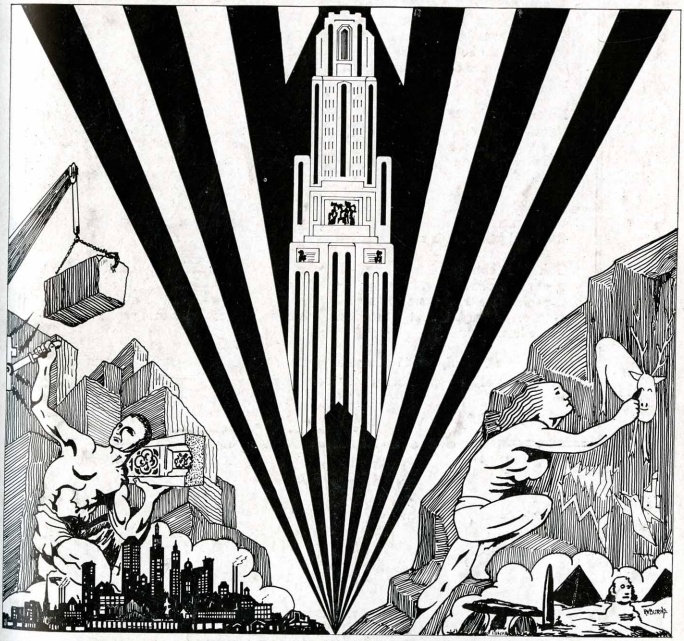

Volume 2, No. 7 **January 1931** $1.00 per Year

Co-operation

Are you doing your part in making this district a better place to live in?

A great many architects and builders come to the district annually to inspect the quarries and mills and to visit French Lick. This District should be an exhibit of beautiful homes of Indiana Limestone.

Though keen observers believe that the amount of stone used in private residences could be made as great as that used in all public buildings and though this use of stone is increasing rapidly, the percentage is still almost negligible.

Make an estimate of what it would mean to you to have the payroll of the stone industry doubled. Include in this estimate the effect of this increased payroll on other businesses as well as on the stone industry. Can you afford to miss an opportunity to help make such an increase a reality?

In this district homes can be faced with Indiana Limestone at an average cost, over a period of years, little, if any more than that of brick or even wood and the greater sale value and pride of possession will much more than compensate for any slight increase.

Banks, apartment houses, schools, churches, and public buildings of all types are now almost invariably built of Indiana Limestone. We believe that the time will come when the same will apply to homes. Build for the future. Though the first cost is a little more, the maintenance cost will be much less.

If you can't build, boost! A word from you may turn the scale. Remember, every foot of stone sold helps the "home town."

.... think it over

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General Offices: BEDFORD, INDIANA

Executive Offices: TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO

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QUARRIES AND MILLS

INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY W. B. HARRIS & SON

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VOLUME 2 ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 7

QUARRIES AND MILLS FOR 1931

Along with the rest we have realized the force of the financial depression the past year, but with courage and "staying qualites" we have "carried on," believing our publication has a definite purpose in the district, and is so recognized by the operators, employees, and the stone fraternity in general, for which we thank them.

Our publication has a thorough coverage of the district among the operators, and has a very substantial circulation throughout the states.

It is our purpose in future issues of Quarries and Mills to maintain and improve the local features, and besides we shall carry a page of "Drafting Room Problems," "Successes and Failures of the Planermen." and other pages of like nature with the view of exchange of opinions on these subjects between craftsmen of the district and throughout the states. Also we have added a department of "Proposed Contracts for the Near Future" which we shall enlarge in future numbers, and which will prove of interest to our readers.

Quarries and Mills is starting off in the new year 1931 believing that the country as a whole, and the stone business in particular, is slowly recovering from a year of depression, and that we will soon be back on our feet, with a season of prosperity beyond our most sanguine anticipations.

(The editor of Quarries and Mills is now in Florida for a few weeks of sunshine, of which they boast so much, and hopes every "Stone Shop" will be going day and night on his return.)

MILLION DOLLAR ORDER INDIANA LIMESTONE CO.

One of the largest orders received in recent months for Indiana Limestone was placed on the books of the Indiana Limestone Co. Dec. 20. The stone is to be used in the construction of the Mellen Institute building at Pittsburg, and amounts to a million dollars.

It is very fortunate that an order of these dimensions was received now in the off season, as we are just beginning to get our second wind from a year of depression. Work on the job has started and soon many men will be needed to execute the order that have either been idle, or working short hours.

It is a source of encouragement to know the company has recently received other large orders.

* * * * * *

NEW VETERANS HOSPITAL AT INDIANAPOLIS

It has been announced that the United States Veterans Bureau, at the request of Senator Watson and Congressman Louis Ludlow, has agreed to use local labor on the hospital to be erected at Indianapolis, instead of outside labor.

* * * * * *

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILWAYS

The consolidation of east-and-west railways, Pennsylvania, New York Central, B. & O. and C. & O., in no way affects the Monon. H. R. Kurrie, president of the Monon makes the statement that this road has been "marked out of the consolidation plan."

* * * * * *

A. J. Burrage, secretary of the International Cut Stone Contractors & Quarrymen's Association, announces that the annual convention of that organization will be held in Chicago, February 11 and 12.

LARGE ORDER MATTHEWS BROS. CO.

Matthews Brothers Company, it is learned, has lately been entrusted with the finishing of quite a notable piece of cut stone work in contract recently entered for the Yale Graduate School at New Haven, Connecticut. This represents a group of five buildings, all Gothic in design, and with connecting arcades. The architects are J. Gamble Rogers, Inc., of New York City and the contractors Marc Widlitz & Son, Inc., also of New York City.

There are approximately 100 carloads of finished product involved.

Matthews Brothers Company is fortunate in having secured this work which, with other work they have booked, assures to them uninterrupted production well into 1931.

* * * * * *

THE INDEPENDENT LIMESTONE CO.

On page 11 of this issue of Quarries and Mills we are presenting two very interesting pictures of the property of the Independent Limestone Company. One of the pictures represents quarry No. 2 of the company, the other their stacking yard. This property was opened in 1927 and embraces 87½ acres. The quarry is equipped with eight channelers and six derricks, and is proving one of the very best properties in the district. The stone is principally buff, fine, of even texture, works very easy and is a favorite stone with the mills, cutters and carvers. The annual output is around 600,000 cubic feet. Mr. Jesse Gorden Ray is president, Mr. Henry Struble vice-president, and Mr. Spencer K. Norton, secretary-treasurer.

Problems of the Drafting Room

NOT so many years ago the "Drafting Room" was a separate feature of a Cut Stone Plant. In fact it was just a necessary evil and only tolerated on account of its necessity.

If the mill had to be shut down for a short period, it was because "drafting was way behind, drafting room needed details, etc;" always the drafting room, whether the Company had work or not.

However, this condition has been eliminated and in all first class concerns, there exists the finest spirit of cooperation between the different departments.

We shall always have some "draftsmen" who know how to produce and fabricate material, better than the man in the mill, while on the other hand we shall always have certain foremen and superintendents who know more about the preparation of shop drawings, tickets, layouts and patterns than the draftsmen. However, such instances are in the minority and are gradually being erased, due to "Common Sense."

The draftsman is devoting his time each day in the interest of his employers by trying to create the proper saving in preparing his portion of the contract in such a manner that mill production will proceed without interruption after once started.

The mill man on his part is attempting at all times to produce his material at an economical fabricating cost.

Consequently, both are working toward the same end, profit for their employer, service to the customer, and employment for their friends and neighbors.

Each department must dovetail into the next in such a manner that the heartiest cooperation will exist.

An employer once passed the remark that he did not figure costs for the drafting, due to the fact that he hired his draftsmen by the year, consequently if he had work they did their portion, if he did not have work, they recieved their pay just the same and it was his loss. However, the drafting costs are now of vital importance on all projects, and any method of lowering this cost will certainly be the means of helping to secure future contracts for the company.

On some modernistic ornamentation now so much in vogue it becomes necessary that certain features be assembled in the mill for correct cutting, carving and fitting. After it is possible that these pieces could be fabricated in one piece and jointed and bedded afterwards. This would save considerable in handling and assembling. Conditions like this should be taken up with the Chief and Mill Superintendent, so that proper slabs can be secured and proper patterns prepared.

[Note—Articles pertaining to Drafting Problems from our readers are solicited and will be appreciated by the Editor, W. B. H.]

* * * * * * *

BRAZIL'S FLEXIBLE STONE

Something new in the shape of stone may now be seen at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa. The stone, which the Academy obtained from Brazil and has placed on exhibition, is flexible. It is described as in every respect genuine stone, but it can be easily bent without breaking in half.

Holding the stone by the two ends, its weight bends it down in the middle, but when laid flat it resumes a smooth surface. Not as heavy as granite, it will break under any considerable weight.

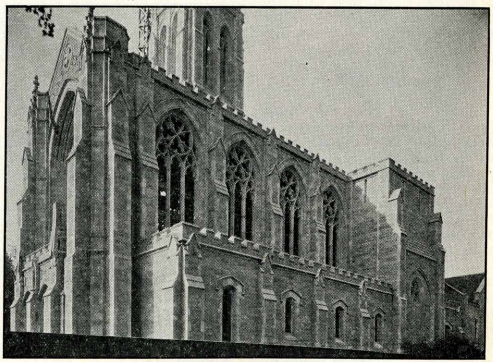
It is believed that a similar stone may be found in North Carolina, where there are geological conditions almost exactly the same as those surrounding the strange material in Brazil. Efforts to find it in that state will be made. No practical use for the stone has, as yet, been discovered.

* * * * *

OPEN PASSENGER AIR LINE, NEW YORK TO CHICAGO

Recently the first regular passenger line between New York and Chicago was opened. Hitherto considered a dangerous flying section, mail planes have carried passengers only by special arrangement. The new line's tri-motored, all-metal monoplanes cover the miles in six and a half hours.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH—57th STREET and WOODLAWN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



MATTHEWS BROTHERS COMPANY, CUT STONE CONTRACTORS

Successful Planermen Must Be Alert

PERHAPS nothing in quarry and stone mill machinery has undergone greater improvement, or proven the means of larger and more economical production in the cut stone industry than the planer.

The jump from the old double screw planer to the open side electric worm driven machine has been marvelous, with the cube per man increased at least one third, besides various other advantages.

The old double screw planer, with the load going in 18 feet a minute, receding about 26 per minute, was slow, harder to man, and more liable to get out of order. With planer dust and chips often times piled around the screw, it frequently became an annoyance, and expensive in replacement. The average cube per man per day was around 2 feet to 2.4 with this antiquated old machine. Being hand fed, held down production, as only a portion of the bit could be used. Another feature undesirable with this old machine was the fact that two men working are seldom ever "gaited" together, and a slow man would hold up his buddy who had more speed. This crossfiring was a source of irritation sometimes to both men. This planer was a success in its day, when the planerman received around from $2.50 to $2.80 per day of 10 hours. But inventive genius came to the rescue, and gave us a machine with about double the capacity and more versatile, being capable of various types of work, out of the range of the old machine.

About 1906 when the worm driven machine was introduced, it was still belt driven and double, requiring a man on each side. It was an improvement, but it took the open side motor driven machine, introduced about 1910, to fill the requirements of mass production by higher priced labor. With this machine carrying the load at 30 feet per minute with a back movement of 40 feet, the daily cube per man increased one third or more. Although these machines run much faster than the old type, yet they are made so much heavier that the upkeep is reduced to the minimum.

Back in the old days planer work was not down to the nicety that is required now. Then it was coarse. Now it is refined. Cutting to the thirty second part of an inch eliminates all haphazard work, and the planerman who is not pretty well educated, fairly good in figures, does not stay long on the job.

The facts are, to be a valuable planerman for your employer, you must be a close observer of conditions and surroundings, and ever alert and watchful. The same rules hold good with the successful planerman that apply to men of the various vocations of life. To be a proficient planerman requires a lot of study, and the young man who has the opportunity to learn this work must realize that he is undertaking a real man's job, and that to learn the trade it will be necessary for him to seek information from older heads and apply himself diligently.

I have always found it safe to study every feature of my ticket and patterns, before I make a move, and then I must know to a certainty that the stone the boys have placed on my planer is of ample dimensions to produce the finished product.

With high priced stone and the planerman getting good wages, we cannot afford to "pox" stone, and there is little excuse for the careful, conscientious man with reasonable grasp having trouble of this kind.

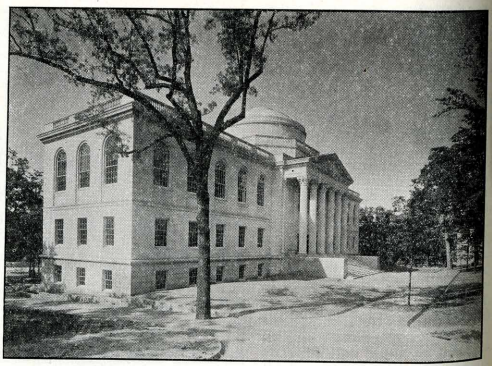
There are several don'ts that I would suggest for planermen to observe. There is always danger around a stone mill, and the man who is not careful, and looks out for the safety of his fellow workmen, is not only in danger himself, but is a hazard for others.

Don't make a practice of looking at your lines on the front end of the stone while the planer is in motion. I saw one poor fellow killed while doing this.

Don't use wedges to anchor your stone to the planer bed, use screw dogs. I have seen wedges fly out and strike the planerman in the face, endangering the eyesight.

[Editor's Note—It is our purpose to run a page in following numbers of Quarries and Mills on planer problems. We invite planermen to send in articles on the subject, ask us questions, and make suggestions.]

LIBRARY BUILDING—UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

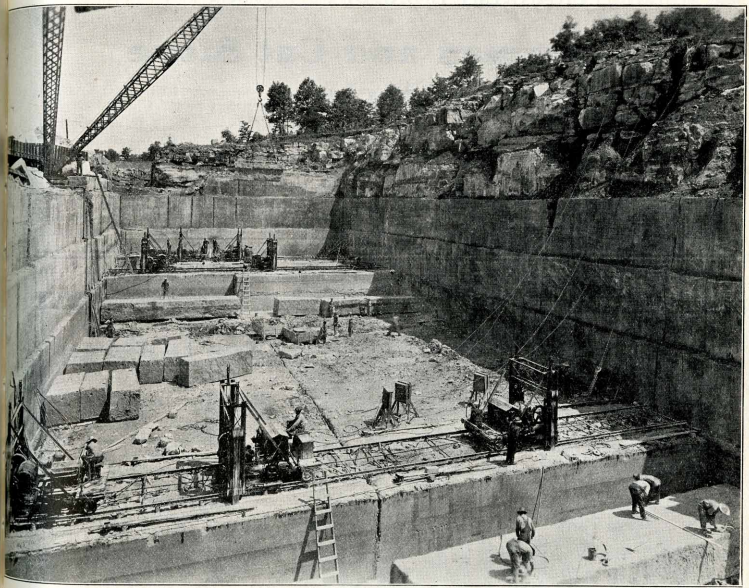


ATWOOD & NASH—ARCHITECTS, CHAPEL HILL, N. C.; STANDARD BUFF. FABRICATED BY THE CARL FURST CO., BEDFORD, IND.

Stone for Fine Arts Museum from Dark Hollow Quarry of Indiana Limestone Company---Fabricated by Shawnee Stone Company

The December issue of Quarries and Mills carried a photograph of the Chicago Fine Arts Museum with headlines stating the building was constructed of the Shawnee Carrara Stone. This was an unintentional mis-statement of facts, and we are indebted to the Shawnee Company and to the Indiana Limestone Company for promptly advising us of the error, which we now cheerfully correct.

The Chicago Fine Arts building is of Dark Hollow gray stone from the quarries of the Indiana Limestone Company. The stone was fabricated by the Shawnee Stone Company, and the mammoth sculptured figures, the panels and the Parthenon frieze are of Carrara stone, from the quarries of the Shawnee Company, and were sculptured in the Central Mill of that Company.



DARK HOLLOW QUARRY—PROPERTY INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY

The Long Studio

$10,000,000 *IN BUILDINGS PLANNED FOR CHICAGO FAIR*

Eight buildings for the 1933 century of progress, Chicago's second world fair, will be constructed in the next twelve months at a cost of between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000, Rufus C. Dawes, president of the exposition, announced today.

They will comprise four major building units. The electrical group, including a radio building, a communications building and an electrical building.

The large buildings designed by Paul Cret, Philadelphia architect, will be erected south of Soldier field, Chicago mammoth stadium built on the man-made land skirting Lake Michigan, which will be the site of the fair.

A reproduction of the famous Monjas temple of Uxmal in Yucatan, a project originated by Mr. Dawes, and containing anthropological exhibits in a celebrated example of Mayan architecture, will be built off Thirtieth street to the south.

Plant Office: BLOOMINGTON, IND. Chicago Office: TRIBUNE TOWER

MONON
STONE COMPANY

FRANKLIN T. BRODIX : President

Quarrymen and Cut Stone Contractors

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE

The Show Places of Southern Indiana

VON RITZ Theatre at Bedford Indiana

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

INDIANA Theatre at Bloomington Indiana

Vonderschmitt AMUSEMENT Enterprises

Approves President Hoover's Plan

By A. J. BURRAGE, Secretary International Cut Stone Contractors' and Quarrymen's Assn.

IN ADDRESS before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States President Hoover suggested that a commission representative of business, economics, labor and agriculture, be appointed and organized, to undertake the task of suggesting to the American people means to secure permanent stability of our economic structure.

Considerable interest is being evidenced in this suggestion of the President. Several large associations, representing important industries of the nation have in annual convention assembled, adopted a resolution in favor of such a commission being appointed. In cases where the annual convention of industries will not be held until next year, directors representing such industries are taking similar action.

The board of governors of the International Cut Stone Contractors' & Quarrymen's Association, Inc., has adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The unsatisfactory experiences of American Industry of the past ten years, both in times of large production and consumption and intimes of falling production through decreasing consumption, have demonstrated clearly to the whole American people that there is lacking that stability in our business structure that insures happiness and prosperity to Labor and Capital alike, and

"WHEREAS, The extraordinary development of industrialism along new lines has brought into being conditions serious and menacing, which the lawmakers of old could not foresee, provide and guard against, and

"WHEREAS, The economic well-being of Industry is necessary if stability is to be accomplished and preserved in the economic structure, in order, as President Hoover has stated, "That the door of opportunity and equality of opportunity may be held open to all our citizens; that every business man shall go about his affairs with confidence in the future; that

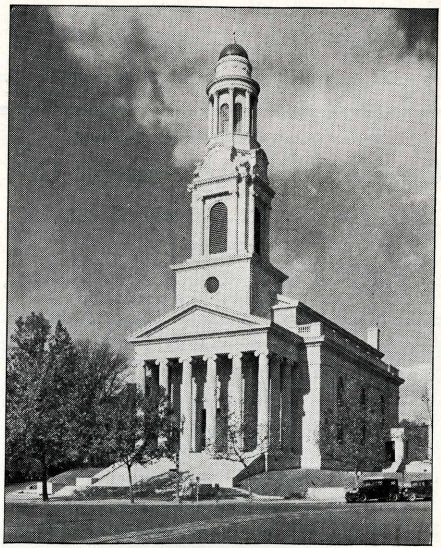
(Continued on Page 21)

OUTSTANDING CHRISTIAN CHURCH of the UNITED STATES

BELOW we publish the picture of the National City Christian Church at Thomas Circle and Massachusettes Avenue, Washington, D. C.

This beautiful structure is the outstanding Christian church of the United States. It cost a million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the funds were contributed by Christian churches from every section of the United States. It is all stone, practically fire proof, and for time immemorial will prove a shrine for members of that denomination. It is considered the most beautiful Christian church in this country, and has attracted universal admiration by the thousands of visitors who have made special trips to view the wonderful structure.

The building required 94 cars of stone in its construction. It is of Standard Buff Indiana Limestone, produced by Bedford Cut Stone Company last year. It was dedicated in October, 1930.



NATIONAL CITY CHRISTIAN CHURCH

THOMAS CIRCLE AND MASSACHUSETTES AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAMES RUSSELL POPE—ARCHITECT; GEO. A. FULLER CO.—CONTRACTORS;
PRODUCED BY THE BEDFORD CUT STONE CO., DURING 1930

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STONE COMPANY
BEDFORD INDIANA

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30 in., 36 in., 42 in. WIDE, ANY DESIRED LENGTH.
(36 in. wide, 20 yd. long is considered "standard")

Drawing Paper, Tracing Cloth, Detail Paper

IN SHEETS OR ROLLS—PRINTED OR PLAIN
(Will be glad to send you samples of these materials)

Drawing Tables, Instruments, Filing Cabinets, Scales, Squares, Curves, Pencils, Erasers, Blue Print Paper, etc.

[WHAT DO YOU NEED IN A "DRAFTING" WAY?—
We Have It! Tell us what you need—have us quote you. You will get some pretty quick action and probably save some money, too!]

Indianapolis Blue Print & Supply Company

INDIANAPOLIS — — — INDIANA

$45,000,000 *PROGRAM PROGRESSING*

Dallas, Tex.—As a part of a $45,000,000 construction program which it plans to carry out over a period of five years, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company is completing an underground cable between Oklahoma City and Dallas. The cable has laid in an almost direct line, 30 inches underground and carrying 306 pairs of telephone wires. A large manhole has been installed every 6000 feet of the line for inspection purposes, with a smaller manhole midway between the larger ones. Similar cables extend from Oklahoma City to Tulsa and from there to St. Louis.

* * * * * *

"Mummy, you bought sister a piano, so buy me a bicycle."

"What for?"

"So that I can go riding while she practises."—*Buen Humor.*

Mr. Spinkes—"But why did you buy a dachshund for the children?"

Mr. Linkes—"So that they can all pet at once."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Wages and Unemployment Conditions Improved

By ROBERT P. LAMONT, Secretary of Commerce

FOR the first time in our entire history we have passed through a depression period without experiencing serious industrial disputes. At the end of September, the last month for which complete records are available, only 48 strikes involving less than 15,000 workers were actually in existence. During the first six months of this year only 313 disputes were recorded by the Department of Labor. In the aggregate these difficulties, most of them of a few days' duration, affected only 90,000 workers—an insignificant fraction of the more than 40,000,000 wage and salary workers of the United States. Contrast this situation with the serious labor disturbances in the 1920-21 depression. During the first six months of 1921, over 1600 or more than five times as many disputes were recorded, many of the individual strikes involving thousands and in some cases tens of thousands of workers. Approximately a million workers participated in the strikes occurring in the six-month period of 1921, eleven times as many as in the present year.

"This record of industrial peace during the trying period through which we are passing is a fine tribute to the statesmanship of our labor leaders in preventing industrial strife and to the vision of our industrial leaders in maintaining wage rates at the high levels attained in 1928 and 1929. For it is important to note that the majority of the strikes in the depression a decade ago were protests against wage cuts which were being made so extensively at that time. In the present emergency the employers of the nation, with few exceptions, have held to the understanding of last winter in wisely avoiding the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of cutting wages and thereby reducing purchasing power. Here again the contrast with 1921 is impressive. In the earlier depression, wage reductions were the order of the day. The Monthly Labor Review in each month of that year carried a multitude of items such as this: "The entire force of these plants had respective wage rate decreases of 25 per cent, 18 per cent, and 16 per cent;" "practically all laborers in this concern were reduced 17½ per cent;" "30 per cent of the men in this plant were reduced 15 per cent;" "95 per cent of the men in a second plant were reduced 14 per cent;" etc.

"What does the record show for the year 1930? In the month of September only 118 of the nearly 14,000 industrial establishments reporting to the Bureau announced wage cuts. These reductions which were of 10 per cent or less in most cases, affected the earnings of some nine to ten thousand men or less than one-third of one per cent of the total of more than 3,000,000 workers on the pay-rolls of reporting establishments in August, wage reductions affected about the same number of workers were announced, while the record for the earlier months was even more favorable such small decreases as were made being off-set or nearly offset in many instances by announcements of wage increases. Indeed, in every single month of this year, except August, some firms actually increased wages despite the declining tendency in production and profits.

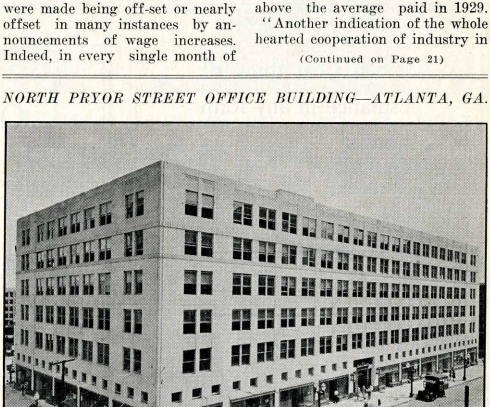
"Union wage scales also have been maintained during the present year at or above the levels attained during the past few prosperous years.

"How has unskilled and unorganized labor fared in the present depression? A recent official study shows that on July 1, 1930, the average hiring or entrance rate actually paid to common labor in a large number of establishments in 13 important industries employing over 116,000 unskilled laborers was 43.1 cents per hour, only a few tenths of a cent less than the average for 1929 and well above the levels of 1926 and 1927. Common labor employed on Federal-aid highways, according to data published by the Bureau of Public Roads, has averaged 39 and 40 cents an hour during the first ten months of this year, a rate actually above the average paid in 1929.

"Another indication of the whole hearted cooperation of industry in

(Continued on Page 21)

NORTH PRYOR STREET OFFICE BUILDING—ATLANTA, GA.



ARCHITECT—A. TEN EYCK BROWN; GENERAL CONTRACTOR—GRIFFIN CONSTRUCTION CO.; SPECIALLY SELECT BUFF INDIANA LIMESTONE PRODUCED BY REED-POWERS CUT STONE CO., BEDFORD

The Carl Furst Company

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen . . . . .

Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

When you think of insurance in any form think of

Walls & Walls

Hodge & Walls Building
Bedford, Indiana

The
Long Studio

East Side Square

Portrait
Commercial
Kodak

PHONE 753-W BEDFORD, IND.

LET'S TALK BETTER TIMES

By JAMES A. FARREL, President United States Steel Corporation in Rotarian

DURING the past year we have faced a general business depression. This was but a logical outcome following the activity of 1929. Production in nearly all industries has declined materially, but I am one of those who like to think that business has been making for better times—this in view of the wider demand for manufactured articles of higher quality.

The millions spent and being expended in modernizing plants to reduce costs will be justified by the inevitable return of a period when demand will again overtake supply.

While competition in industry may be termed euphemistically the "life of trade," it must be healthy competition, because carried to the excess which leads to destruction of competitors, it is harmful to business and destructive of prosperity. The middle ground must be found in legitimate cooperation combined with legitimate competition.

Business can never exist without a fair profit. When profits disappear, business likewise disappears. The satisfaction of labor working for adequate wages, of the consuming public for an adequate supply of goods at reasonable prices, of the investor for a fair return on his money, of the government for an unimpaired source of tax returns, are all dependent upon profitable operation of business.

Business management is in duty bound to apply scientific thinking and planning in effecting better methods for stabilizing of business prosperity.

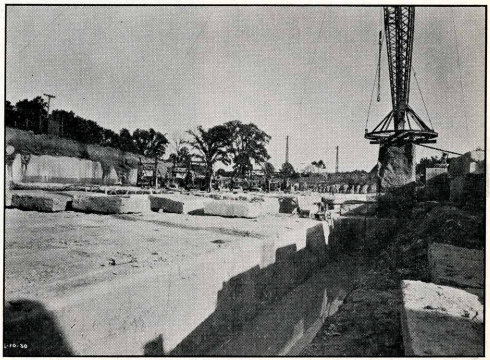
By cooperative efforts we have effected economies through standardization, simplification, and the elimination of waste. Inefficient plants and unfair selling methods are still a part of many industries, but unfair and high-pressure sales efforts will never offset the failings brought about by plants that are inefficient. Changing conditions and accelerated methods are forcing the transition to modernized plants and improved commercial practices.

Eventually business concerns will see the need of determining accurate costs and establishing their sales-prices on a basis of total cost plus a reasonable profit. This is the only procedure by which business can permanently endure, and it is the first essential of sound, intelligent management.

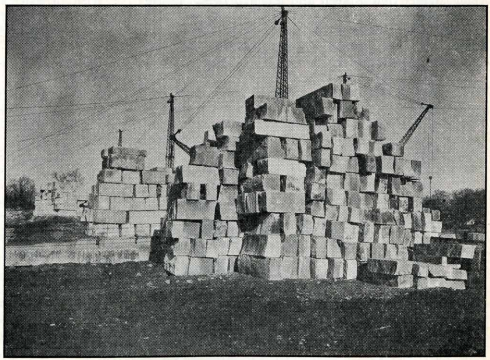
Public opinion cannot be artificially manufactured. Advertising and publicity alone, no matter how skillfully handled, will not achieve anything of lasting value unless founded upon sound eco-

(Continued on Page 21)

VIEW OF QUARRY NO. 2—INDEPENDENT LIMESTONE CO. BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA



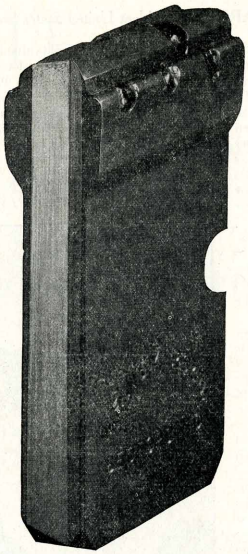
STACKING YARD—INDEPENDENT LIMESTONE COMPANY



Chas. Gilbert Shaw, Photographer

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of DIAMOND SAW TEETH in the WORLD

The Clean Cut of Quality— with Speed and Service



MEYERS
IMPROVED RIP-JOINT TOOTH
Foerster Patent

Efficiency is always a tremendous factor in business, but it becomes absolutely vital in times of stress when competition is keen and a sharp pencil figures prices and profits. It's perfectly logical therefore that the new Meyers Improved Rip-Joint Tooth, Foerster Patent, should become of such immediate economic importance in the sawing of stone.

This latest Meyers tooth is outstanding in speed and service—the two primary elements in reducing production cost—and it is equally pre-eminent in quality with a cleaner and finer cut. Such a combination inevitably means a maximum of economic efficiency. The enlarged view shows the detail construction of this tooth—a center cut for ripping, with one large diamond on each side—and side cuts for jointing, with three small diamonds on each side. With its double point of contact it cuts faster than any other tooth ever produced.

This new tooth actually steps up the speed by from 15% to 20%. It steps up the service from 1500 to 2500 hours. In some instances, records have been made of 3500 hours and even more, but 2500 hours are guaranteed. At the same time it delivers distinctly higher quality, in sharpness of arris and smoothness of cut. Quality—speed—service—lower costs and better profits.

We feature also the Meyers No. 1 Premier Jointer, 8 diamond; Meyers No. 2 Premier Jointer, 10 diamond; Meyers Three-Way Tooth, 3 diamonds; Meyers Ripping Teeth for all types of saws; and Meyers Drag-Saw Teeth. In fact, we manufacture any type of diamond saw tooth used in the industry; also diamond core drills. Special attention to orders or inquiries for new teeth or resetting; for testing or reworking blades; or for new blade equipment. Emergency service, whenever you need it, from either the Bedford or Chicago plant.

W. F. MEYERS COMPANY HOME OFFICE AND MAIN PLANT BEDFORD, INDIANA, U. S. A.

Complete Service Plant, 2830 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Predicts Huge Public Building Program

By A. E. DICKINSON, President Indiana Limestone Company

A LARGE building year in 1931 seems almost a certainty. Basic facts point unmistakably to a revival of activity.

Since the banner building year of 1928, construction totals have slumped off gradually. A pronounced slump was becoming apparent sometime before general depression set in.

So it may be seen that in the past two years there has been accumulating an immense reservoir of new building which must be taken care of to meet the requirements in the various fields.

With full reports not yet available, the construction volume for 1930 probably reached a total of $4,925,000,000 as compared with the record 1928 total of $7,232,246,849. Heavy building accounted for a great proportion of the 1930 volume.

Home building has decreased to a greater extent than any other type. Normally, residential building accounts for about forty per cent of the total. Signs of a revival in this field are clear-cut and definite. And when the building history of 1931 is written, we may find that a home building wave resulted in high construction totals.

Meantime, we can confidently look forward to a huge public building program. Efforts are being made to overcome delays in Washington, with the probable result that many broad-scale projects soon will be under way. States, counties and cities are endeavoring to expedite public building programs.

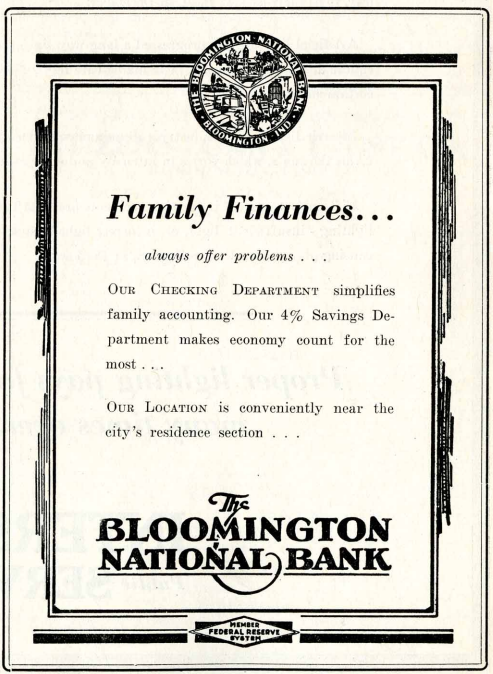
Aggressive plans for new improvements in many towns are in the making. Community betterment programs, town plannings, new home construction and public building projects are gradually laying the foundation for a sound recovery.

It takes no stretch of the fancy to see that the country is on the eve of a period of broad industrial activity. The electrical industry plans the revolution of manufacture and distribution of electricity. The natural gas industry is bringing gas into remote eastern cities and towns. Aviation hopes for the expansion that came to the motor car which had slow support at first. Many other industries, contemplating changes and growth, will soon contribute to a large construction program by reason of additional plants, shifts in population and the like.

Modernization of old buildings will be a feature of next year's construction activities. Obsolescence lowers the earning powers of a structure. An old building, although otherwise sound, ceases to be an economic investment unless it is modernized.

Among factors auguring for improved conditions is the fact that building costs are twenty-seven per cent lower than the peak reached in 1920. Ample funds are available for sound projects. There is plentiful and efficient labor. A definite trend toward better and more permanent building is apparent. Greater operating efficiency with reduced production costs are important factors.

As to our own business, the outlook has never been more promising because of the public building problems and the scores of large private projects held in abeyance for the past twenty months.


BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMINGTON, IND.
Family Finances...
always offer problems . . .
OUR CHECKING DEPARTMENT simplifies family accounting. Our 4% Savings Department makes economy count for the most . . .
OUR LOCATION is conveniently near the city's residence section . . .
The BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Lighting.....

FACTORY working hours in 1850 varied with the sun, for candles provided unsatisfactory illumination. Each employe was given a "bell card," showing what time the factory starting bell would ring for each day.

Starting time ranged from 6 A. M. in the Summer, to 7:26 A. M. during the Winter. Stopping time, too, followed the sun - from 6 P. M. in the Summer, to as early as 4:42 P. M. in December.

Artificial lighting has progressed a long way since the days of the tallow candle and oil lamps, with their inadequate light, flickering rays and uncertain shadows.

Electric light is now industry's illuminant. Its steady light successfully rivals the sun's, which varies in intensity and color every few minutes.

Fifteen per cent of industrial accidents are said to be due to improper lighting - insufficient light, or incorrect light because improperly located, causing glare, refraction, reflection, or shadows.

Proper lighting pays for itself many times over.

INTERSTATE
Public* SERVICE *Company

Office - Quarries - Mills

THE year 1930 which has just made its exit could have been better. Might have been worse. The majority of the stone operators came through with some cash to the good. Collections have been unsatisfactory, and occasionally the payroll has been met with difficulty. Fortunately the banks of the district have been in position to "help out" when necessary, and the men have received their pay checks regularly, and our business interests of the district in a general way have moved along in a fair way.

In this connection it will not be amiss to again emphasize the fact that a fine spirit exist between the employees and operators, with no disposition to lower wages, even though the prices of stone have been cut to the bone. While other communities have suffered greatly from the financial depression, the Oolitic stone district has been in better financial condition than most any other section of the country. We all have great reason to appreciate the efforts the operators have made during the past season to keep their men at work, and it is a matter of congratulation that employe and citizen alike throughout the district hold a high feeling of good will and loyalty for the operators.

As we are entering into the new year of 1931 just what this great storehouse of time holds for the stone industry is indefinite. All are hoping for a great revival of business, and a banner year for the industry. Indications point in that direction. A great amount of "figgering" is going on. An estimator who can go the lowest and save the hide of his employer, is considered a valuable -plant adjunct. By mid-summer every thing should be going full tilt.

* * * * * *

The B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc., has closed a pretty fair year, and is now stripping a large ledge preparatory to early spring quarrying. By reason of the scarcity of water the work is not being done by hydraulic, but by gasoline shovel. The stacking yard of the company is well supplied with block goods for anybody that is in quest of a No.1 article.

* * * * * *

Hunter Brothers, in the valley, have a nice block order for one of the Chicago mills that is erecting a large church. The Hunter Bros. were busy along in the fall stacking up for the winter trade. They have a fine lot of dimension stuff, among which are some long cuts for columns.

* * * * * *

In our recent perambulation we found the mill crew of H. A. Woolery & Son busy making repairs ready to start up Monday, Jan. 12, on some nice little cut stone orders that had come their way. The new mill of this firm over at the quarry, that they erected last year, is a real "producer." They are preparing for a busy spring of quarrying to meet the requirements of their mills, and a good block demand.

* * * * * *

The Monon Stone Company is running along in the even tenor of their way, with business enough to keep the plant going day and night. An inquiry as to "how is business," was received by Mr. Sam Fagar with his usual smile and reply, that they were very busy, and doing their bit to keeping a good crew of men busy. Mr. Fagan expressed the belief that business would improve, and all the stone plants would soon be going full time.

* * * * * *

The Indian Hill has been busy all fall, and Supt. Charley McHenry said the company has work enough to keep them going several weeks yet. From the amount of estimating going on Charley thinks some of it will break loose soon.

* * * * * *

Midway between the Indian Hill

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CITIZENS LOAN & TRUST CO.

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 31, 1930

RESOURCES

Loans	$1,335,554.41
Overdrafts	1,145.79
U. S. and Other Bonds	329,480.11
Furniture and Fixtures	19,247.68
Trust Securities	447,524.53
Bank and Office Bldg.	255,047.39
Other Real Estate	25,690.90
Cash and Due from Other Banks	492,092.94
Insurance Department	10,750.00
Total	$2,916,533.75

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 150,000.00
Surplus	150,000.00
Undivided Profits	54,136.94
Reserve for Contingencies	17,555.08
Trust Investments	447,524.53
Mortgage Notes Sold	147,800.00
Deposits	1,837,017.63
Bank Building Bonds	112,500.00
Total	$2,916,533.75

State of Indiana, County of Monroe, ss:
I, Roy O. Pike, Cashier of the Citizens Loan & Trust Company of Bloomington, Indiana, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true.

ROY O. PIKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me Jan. 3, 1931.
DALE SMITH, Notary Public.
My commission expires October 8, 1932.

OFFICERS

J. D. SHOWERS, President — ROY O. PIKE, Cashier
S. O. HARRELL, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

J. D. SHOWERS, President — FRED MATTHEWS
ROY O. PIKE — G. B. WOODWARD
W. T. HICKS — W. EDWARD SHOWERS
IRA BATMAN

and the Victor Oolitic plants,on the Illinois Central, is the new plant of the Fluck Cut Stone Company. This company has their building up, and is now installing the machinery. The building is 70x150, built on modern lines of steel and glass. The mill will be equipped with saws, planers, milling machines, cranes and every thing needed for cut stone production. The company has the largest mill and cut stone business in Chicago, and is one of the oldest cut stone contractors in the city, with a record of 40 successful years. Mr. A. J. Fluck, president of the company, stated he hoped to have the new plant going by February 1.

* * * * *

As usual the Victor Oolitic has the blocks stacked high and dry, of all dimensions, for any wayfaring man who shows up with a hurry-up call. In mid-summer and early fall, when the first "frost locates on the pumpkin," Supt. Taylor always hurries the boys to "get'er out," and he never stops till he has stacks and stacks enough of the good kind to build a state house if the demand comes along, and it generally does, so he has to get busy the next spring to do the trick over. Stripping! do you know the Victor Oolitic is the largest user of dynamite in the United States! Well, it is!

* * * * *

Frank Ridge, Supt. of the Reed-Powers Quarries, has a good crew at the Victor quarry of the company, getting ready for a busy spring campaign. The company's mills at Bedford manage to keep going, and with all the rest Mr. Powers expresses the belief that the present year ought to be a good one.

* * * * * *

The J. M. Hoadley, Inc. has business enough to keep the plant going, and has a crew estimating that ought to bring results. They have a dandy good mill, and know how to run it.

* * * * * *

Senator W. B. Hoadley, Supt. of Walker Bros., is now in Indianapolis, helping to run things in the state house, but he has left a capable bunch in charge of the business back home, with enough work on the books to keep them going.

* * * * * *

The Mutual Oolitic is running part time. Mr. Anderson, president of the company, feels confident that the gentle spring will bring good business.

* * * * * *

The various plants in the Ellettsville Sector are getting their "houses in order" for the big business that the wizards of finance are promising. The year just closed has not been so bad, for most of the operators. It is true that they have seen better times, but with fine characteristic courage they are looking the new year squarely in the face, on their toes ready for 16 hour runs whenever orders signed up warrant these extra runs.

* * * * * *

Sometimes a poor beginning sort of presages a good ending. The A. J. Thompson Company, in a way might apply this maxim to 1931 operations of their plant. The first month or so of the year were just column after column of figures—mountains of them—with a very consumate drouth of jobs. The worm turned, orders poured in,

Condensed Statement

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

As submitted to the Comptroller of The Currency of the United States Treasury Department as of December 31, 1930.

RESOURCES

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS		$1,699,182.81
OVERDRAFTS		877.13
U. S. GOVT. BONDS, STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL BONDS AND OTHER BONDS	$85,086.02	
BANKING HOUSE, FURNITURE, Fixtures, Equipment	177,774.51	
REAL ESTATE OWNED, other than Banking House	4,513.97	
CASH and Due from Federal Reserve and Other Banks	700,338.31	
REDEMPTION FUND with U. S. TREASURER	6,000.00	
TOTAL		$3,474,372.75

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK	$ 120,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	239,972.94
RESERVE FOR DIVIDENDS	6,000.00
NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY, issued by this bank through the U. S. Treasury Department	120,000.00
DEPOSITS, Demand, Time, Certified Checks and Cashier's Checks	2,988,399.81
TOTAL	$3,474,372.75

YOUR HEALTH IS DESERVING OF THE BEST DENTAL SERVICE

This modern office strives to render it at prices within your means

This is a guaranteed Plate

Come in and see Sample

Investigate Our Special Prices

Dr. W. E. VOLLE - Dentist

106 S. Walnut, Bloomington, Ind. Open Evs. Dial 4666

and the year closed quite satisfactory, with 1931 starting off with a bang.

* * * * * *

The Harding & Cogswell Cut Stone plant is in better shape now than ever before for maximum production, and is only waiting for a few of the many jobs they have recently figured to materialize. Percy M. Cogswell, president of the company, expresses the belief that a fair year of business may be expected.

* * * * * *

The Perry Stone Company had quite a satisfactory cut stone business the past year, and is submitting bids on several desirable jobs at present. The Perry Stone Company, Eugene H. R. Perry, president, is one of the oldest and most reliable companies in the district.

* * * * * *

The large Crowe Mill of the Bloomington Limestone Company, located at Ellettsville, is running part time now, with prospects pointing to an early resumption of full time. Mr. Hubbard, Sales Manager of this company, says they are keeping a large force of estimators busy, and has reason to look for a prosperous year.

* * * * * *

The Carl Furst Company has a large area stripped and the clank of the channelers will be heard soon. This new quarry opened last year produced a large amount of A 1 stone, and the out put this year is expected to be larger. The company has mighty good reason to be proud of this property.

* * * * * *

Work has started on the construction of the large steel addition to the Bedford Cut Stone Company. When completed this will be one of the largest mills in the district. Theodore Pentzer, president of the company, plans to have the new addition completed by March 15.

* * * * * *

The Ingalls Stone Company expresses the opinion that prosperity is on the upward trend and that 1931 will see the return of normal business.

BUILDING COSTS LOW, SAYS ARCHITECTS

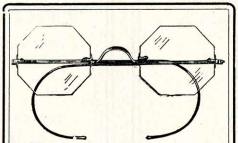
The Architects Emergency Employment committee, of New York, is of opinion that any kind of building projects can be built cheaper now than in the years to come. The following statement was issued by the committee:

"Any person needing a building of any type now or within the next two years can save 15 to 30 per cent on his investment by starting the project at once."

"Architects can study their jobs more carefully than is possible during a rush period, contractors will figure closely because of their desire to keep their organization together, on the average materials are much cheaper than they were a year or two ago and labor is much more efficient than it was during the peak of the building boom. Many of the incompetent and inexperienced men have been weeded out of the building industry which means that the contractors have the pick of the masons, carpenters, painters and others whose services are required."

"While it may not be possible to let all contracts even at this time on such an advantageous basis as compared with the recent past, it is undeniably true that any one prepared to finance a residence, a garage, a business building or any type of structure can get more done for the same money than it has been possible for him to secure for several years past, and in all probability cheaper than he can secure the same structure if he starts the operation a year or two hence. There are many thousands of houses all over the country that are structurally sound but which were built thirty, forty or fifty years ago that could be reconstructed and modernized to advantage under existing conditions.

"Do not hesitate to go forward with a building project just because others are hesitating. This is the traditional psychology of every period of depression like the present one, and it is also true that a few long-headed courageous individuals always take advantage of the situation.



Frank D. Hope

OPTOMETRIST

Eyes Examined and Glasses Accurately Fitted

Reference Cheerfully Given

114 North Walnut Street

Bloomington -:- *Indiana*

FOR YOU . FOR ME . . . *that refreshing pause*

Tune in on our radio program. Famous sports celebrities talk... An all-string 31-piece dance orchestra. ... Every Wednesday night...

BW-109

OVER ***Nine Million*** A DAY IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.
Bloomington, Indiana

Proposed Contracts for the Near Future

OHIO

YOUNGSTOWN—Plans received extend the post office to about twice its present size.

COLUMBUS—A $275,00 home for aged women school teachers is to be built here.

Virginia W. Gay, a teacher, left the above amount for the purpose.

PAINESVILLE—Large additions to be made to school building.

LAKEWOOD—Plans being drawn for new city hospital.

LOGAN—Chamber of Commerce making efforts to have Charles Meis Shoe Co., locate factory here.

TOLEDO—Construction work on new $900,000 Federal building is now in progress.

Order of Eagles will remodel their club house at an expense of $50,000.

CANTON—Work to start on new $725,000 Federal building.

CLEVELAND—Women's Club back of new detention home and juvenile court building.

URBANA—A new waterworks to be built at a cost of $65,000 will be built at Mechaniesbrug, near here. The plant will be capitalized by private interest.

COLUMBUS—The Gledhill Road Machinery Company, of Galion, was incorporated here with a capital of $300,000. The incorporators were E. C. Gledhill, Carl J. Gugler, E. B. Beall, W. V. Goshorn, G. R. James, L. E. Place and Dr. C. S. Kirk.

ELYRIA—$110,000 to be expended in additions to county home.

* * * * * *

KENTUCKY

MURRAY—New post office here this year.

GREENSBURG—New court house a probability for 1931.

LEXINGTON — Commission appointed to appraise site for new post office.

FALMOUTH—New post office billed for this year.

HARRODSBURG—Fanning and Sweeney awarded contract for building new Federal post office to be located on Main and Lexington streets.

BOWLING GREEN — Plans have been completed for a 10-story hotel which will be erected on the site now occupied by the Mansard Hotel.

DANVILLE—Thos. J. Murphy and Brothers of Bowling Green, secured $85,900 contract to construct first unit of new recitation building at State School for the Deaf.

CATLETTSBURG—Dr. J. T. Cottred and other local physicians and surgeons have completed arrangements for the construction of a building here to house a hospital and clinic.

LOUISVILLE—Plans for erection of $120,000 storebuilding on Harvard Drive, announced by officials of the Fidelty and Columbia Trust Co.

ASHLAND—A $200,000.00 school building is to be erected.

COVINGTON—A year ago a bond issue of $250,000 was voted to erect school building for colored

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children, but the matter has been held up in the courts. Recent decision approves issue.

RUSSELLVILLE—L. and N. Railway planning erection of new depot to replace old one recently burned.

FRANKFORT—Governor Sampson is urging the selection of suitable site for modern prison farm and epileptic colony and suitable buildings.

COVINGTON—New Veterans Hospital to be erected.

GEORGETOWN—Work to begin March 15, on $55,000 modern gymnasium.

DANVILLE—American Legion to erect building as memorial to men of Boyl county who lost lives in World War.

* * * * * *

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA—Plans being prepared for new federal building.

PARIS—Bids asked on new phone building.

MURPHRESBORO—Plans being considered for improvements to post office.

NASHVILLE—The Post Office Department has not decided whether to authorize a new building here or to expend $250,000 in improving and enlarging the present structure.

ELIZABETHTOWN—New $150,000 post office to be erected.

ATTILLA—Plans drawn for new post office building.

MEMPHIS—New post office, new large hotel, ware house for International harvester.

KNOXVILLE—Squabble continues over site for new post office.

CHATANOOGA—Plans have been drawn for a $50,000 armory.

HUNTINGTON—Construction of new post office probable.

OLD HICKORY—New post office to be erected this year.

ROGERSVILLE—$75,000 appropriated for new post office here.

MAYSVILLE—Plans nearing completion for new 10-story office building.

* * * * * *

ILLINOIS

SPARTA—Plans being prepared for erection of a public arena building.

KEWANA—A $200,000 y building to be erected here. Chester A. Walcott, Chicago, architect.

CAIRO—Construction to be started on large armory to house Co. K. 131st Infantry Illinois National Guard.

PERU—This city is to get a new $100,000.00 post office this year.

JERSEYVILLE—A $75,000 theatre to be erected here by S. E. Pirlle.

PEKIN—$65,000 is to be spent improving the post office. Improvement also on the Pekin hospital.

AUBURN—The Principia, a St. Louis Christian Science educational institution, has purchased 1300 acres of land on the Mississippi river bluffs in Jersey county near Elsah and will begin construction of a College to cost $3,500,000.

CHICAGO—$700,000 to be spent on 20-floor apartment, 5545 Woodlawn Avenue.

BLOOMINGTON—New million dollar post office to be erected. Excavation started.

* * * * * *

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE—A new $750,000 post office is a Sheboyan prospect. Work on the first unit of a $6,000,000 steam electric generating plant for the Wisconsin Power&Light Co.

Extra Values for February....

We have a few Heating STOVES left that we will sell at Extra Low Prices in February.

Now would be a good time to buy an Ice Box at a Cut Price....We have a good Selection.

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BLOOMINGTON - - - INDIANA

will continue for several months. A new $400,000 junior high school and a $430,000 filtration plant for the municipal water works will not be completed for several months.

MILWAUKEE—Bids requested for $200,000 remodeling project of city hall.

RACINE—A $600,000 expansion program for the municipal water works will be undertaken in 1931.

KENOSHO—Old buildings on 57th street, have been razed preparatory to the erection of a new post office.

WAUSAU—It has been decided to erect two post offices in Wisconsin under the emergency construction proposal. Wausau, Waupun and Menasha are considered.

RACINE—$600,000 expansion program for municipal water works.

MILWAUKEE—11-story apartment hotel to be erected.

* * * * * *

INDIANA

LAFAYETTE—Plans for the new Lafayette post office, which were designed by Walter Scholer, local architect, have been accepted by the government officials.

The building, which when completed will be one of the most imposing Federal buildings in this section of the state.

FT. WAYNE—Excavation was started for a new building at 247 West Main Street to be occupied by the Fort Wayne factory branch of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Inc.

MUNCIE—The Palen Furniture factory of Akron, Ohio, being moved to Muncie to become a part of the Muncie factory. General Motors running on 60 per cent of normal.

BRAZIL—Million dollar addition to industry by removal of Continental Chemical Corporation from Watseka, Illinois.

LINTON—Plans in the making for new Federal building.

VINCENNES—Contract for bridge over the Wabash river at Mt.Carmil, Ill., awarded to Vincennes Bridge Co., at $399,413.96. To be divided equally between Indiana and Illinois.

FT. WAYNE—Indiana Limestone will be used on $250,000 addition to Lincoln Life Insurance building.

SOUTH BEND—Plans received for $1,000,000 federal building.

EVANSVILLE—Awarding contract for construction of $300,000 library building awaiting receipt of plans from Cleveland.

LEBANON—J. L. Barns low bidder on post office. All stone, $61,300.

INDIANAPOLIS — Conference at Governor Leslie's office looking to building in northern Indiana, insane hospital to relieve present crowded conditions.

MUNCIE—$180,000 extension to post office. Bids will be opened at Washington, February 3.

* * * * * *

MICHIGAN

KALAMAZOO — The Kalamazoo school board is considering preliminary plans for a $720,000 construction program which would include a $120,000 addition to the public library and new museum and art building.

GRAND RAPIDS—Lockport, N. Y. firm to build large asbestos plant here.

ST. JOSEPH—Plans drawn for $175,000 pumping station and filtration plant.

WEBBERVILLE—City National Bank plans to erect $700,000, 14-story building at Michigan and Washington Avenues.

THREE OAKS—Prospects good for Airplane factory to be located here.

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AIRPLANE MOTORS NOW TESTED ON A TRUCK

A stand for testing airplane motors, recently completed in Portland, Ore., resembles a queer-looking aerial propeller driven vehicle. A steel framework is built at one end of a truck, the other end of which is occupied by a small house in which the operator works.

After an overhaul, airplane engines are given a twenty-hour shop test by running them in the plane. This wear and tear of the plane will be eliminated by use of the new testing stand.

* * * * *

I can't think of anything more futile than an argument about a historical date.

APPROVE OF PRESIDENT HOOVER'S PLAN

(Continued from Page 7)

assurance shall be given to our people of a job for everyone who wishes work, and that by steady improvement through research and invention, the standards of living to the whole of our people shall be advanced, and

"WHEREAS, Experience has shown that helpful and wholesome effects can be produced in our economic system by voluntary co-operation, through the great Association, representative of Business, Industry, Labor and Agriculture, both national and local, and

"WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his address before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on May 1, 1930, has recognized the difficulties of the present economic situation and has recommended that our experiences should be placed on accurate determination of what can be done to achieve greater stability for the future, both in prevention and remedy, now then be it

"RESOLVED, FURTHER, That it is the unanimous wish of the Board of Governors of the International Cut Stone Contractors' & Quarrymen's Association, Incorporated, acting in behalf of its membership, that such a Commission, representative of Business, Economics, Labor and Agriculture, as suggested by the President of the United States, in his May 1st address, be appointed and organized and that it undertake without delay, the task of suggesting to the American people means to secure permanent stability of our economic structure, either through new legislation or through a more broad construction of legislation now standing, in full keeping with the needs of the times."

* * * * * *

USE ARC WELDING IN SKY SCRAPER

In Dallas, Texas, a nineteen-story sky-scraper is rising and no flaming rivets are being driven into its steel joints. Only a while ago, a rivetless steel frame office building would have seemed impossible.

However, electric engineers have worked out, and are rapidly perfecting, an arc welding system that has been used with satisfactory results. It is believed that the Dallas building is the tallest in which arc welding has been used exclusively.

The advantages claimed for this system lie in the greatly decreased weight the beams are required to carry, lessened cost of material, and increased speed of construction.

* * * * *

London has been introduced to taxicabs with sliding doors, and appears to like them.

WAGES AND UNEMPLOYED CONDITIONS IMPROVED

(Continued from Page 9)

the President's stabilization program is shown in the fact that working forces have been held more nearly intact in the present depression than in 1921. In the earlier period the decline of nearly 28 per cent in output of manufactured goods from the average of the preceding boom year was paralelled by a decline of nearly as large a proportion, almost 26 per cent, in employment. During the current recession, curtailment of factory output has been practically as great as in 1921, but employment has been maintained at a much higher relative level, having fallen less than 19 per cent from the high average of last year.

"Many establishments were rotating work among available employes or were utilizing their extra labor on much needed repair and maintenance work. I cannot emphasize too strongly the desirability of some such system of staggering employment so that many industrial workers now unemployed will be offered at least part-time employment during the coming winter. An even wider adoption of such measures offers the best opportunity for prompt alleviation of our present problems.

"The maintenance of wage rates virtually unchanged at the high levels of last year, the avoidance of serious industrial strife, and the relatively greater stability of employment in the present depression represents very important gains over our experience in previous depression periods, gains which are important not only for their present influence on the employment situation, but for the influences they will exert in the future."

LET'S TALK BETTER TIMES

(Continued from Page 11)

nomic principles. Public confidence can be maintained only if actual achievement accompany announcements and claims.

All industry throughout the world has been passing through a transition that has affected prices and this is due largely to the fall in values of basic commodities and to the underlying world causes for such decline. I am confident that in the end, stabilization and recovery will develop from intelligent management. The "Spirit of Live and Let Live" is a necessary doctrine of modern business, and no satisfactory substitute has been found for the Golden Rule.

The benefits to be derived through proper cooperative efforts should be apparent to every manufacturer whose efforts are meeting with success. It should demonstrate that individual success and prosperity are based primarily upon the prosperity of industry itself. No individual can possibly achieve permanent success if exclusive reliance is to be placed upon individual effort. The forces marshalled against him are altogether too great. This is a time in which the constructive, cooperative effort of everyone from clerk to executive is essential.

I believe that, as the years go by, appreciation of finer relationships of business will increase, confidence in each other will be broadened, fairness to all will become second nature, and as a result industry will improve its own condition by better serving the public welfare.

And—let's quit harping upon depression. Let's talk better times.

* * * * * *

$500,000 *AIRPLANE ORDER*

A new pursuit plane which is expected to have an important bearing on fighting tactics has been developed by the B-J Aircraft Corp., Baltimore, according to Temple N. Joyce, vice-president. The War Department has ordered 25 of the planes, it is said, together with replacements, which will bring the total to 31, and work will begin at once. The contract will involve about $500,000 and the first plane is expected to be ready for delivery by April 15.

* * * * * *

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MAIL NOW CARRIED IN WINGS OF PLANES

How can more space be found in an airplane for mail bags? That question has been raised by the fact that the air mail volume has enormously increased during the past few months. As one answer, Post Office officials have suggested that mail bags can be carried in the wings of a plane. As a result of this proposal, the Ford all-metal plane, has been developed with a hingedsection between the ribs on the underside of the wings. It is raised and lowered by cables that work on a winding drum, which in turn operates by a portable crank handle resembling, in appearance, a carpenter's long brace, and giving sufficient leverage to move the section even when it is loaded.

A mail truck can back up to the plane and the sacks can be loaded directly into the wing space. As planes are constantly being built larger and larger, with a consequent increased depth of the wing, designers are tending more and more to make use of the inside of the wings as passenger and freight space.

NEW PROCESS GETS GAS FROM COAL INSTANTLY

A time saving method of making coal gas, or illuminating gas, has been developed by Professor Alfred White of the University of Michigan. Pulverized coal is fed into retorts which have first been brought to a red heat. Gas and coke, a by-product of gas making, are almost instantaneously produced by this system.

At present gas is made by baking lump coal in cold retorts. It is a lengthy process, as the coal must be baked slowly.

NON-SKID ASPHALT FOUND IN EAST INDIES

Driving cars over a wetted section of experimental roadway in London the other day, British highway engineers tried, unsuccessfully, to make the machines skid. The motorists' terror of skidding on wet streets had been eliminated from that stretch of road because it had been surfaced with a kind of asphalt found only in the inland of Boeton in the Dutch East Indies. It had never been used commercially because it was found to be thickly mixed with great quantities of fossil dust, giving it a dull gritty surface.

Its application to roadways was brought about by accident. Samples of it had been sent to England for analysis and the chemists discovered that it would not take a polish, and they could not make it lose its gritty appearance. They then suggested that it be tried as a road surfacing material, and found that cars would not skid on it.

$5,000,000 *MART BUILDING*

St. Louis, Mo.—General contract to erect the $5,000,000 St. Louis Mart Building for the Terminal Railroad Association has been awarded to the Gamble Construction Co., St. Louis, and work on the superstructure is expected to begin upon the completion of the foundation work, which is now about 90 per cent complete. The building will be 21 stories, to occupy the entire block bounded by Twelfth boulevard, Thirteenth, Spruce and Poplar streets. Additional railroad tracks are being run into the property to facilitate handling building materials, and construction equipment is being assembled. Space will be provided in the structure for office, mart, warehouse and factory purposes, the mart section to occupy eight floors and the office section also to occupy eight floors above the mart. Club, lounge and cafe facilities will be provided in the tower, while the warehouse and factory section is designed for the economical handling of all products. Preston J. Bradshaw is the architect and W.J. Knight and Co., consulting engineers, both of St. Louis. The building will be operated by the St. Louis Mart, of which Lawrence H. Whiting, Chicago, is president. The Terminal Railroad Association, Henry Miller, president, is completing a $4,000,000 enlargement of Union Station here.

James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, recommends that the government spend one billion dollars during the next year for flood prevention along the Mississippi river, At present thirty-five millions are expended annually on this program.

We have been married a year and never quarrel. If a difference of opinion arises and I am right, Felix always gives in immediately."

"And if he is right?"

"That never occurs."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Chas. Gilbert Shaw

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BIGGEST TRUCK HOLDS ONE HUNDRED TONS

So long is a new British truck, called the world's largest, that an assistant who rides in the cab at the rear converses with the driver by telephone. At the assistant's bidding, the driver pulls over to the side of a narrow road to allow other vehicles to pass.

While a five-ton truck is a common sight on any road, the British leviathan can handle a load of 100 tons. If necessary it could haul a small locomotive across country. It was designed especially for carrying boilers and other large pieces of machinery. Because of its size a special permit had to be obtained to allow it to use the roads, and even then it is permitted to travel only at night when traffic is light.

The truck's enormous weight is distributed upon ten wheels. Warning and information are combined in a sign at the back for the benefit of approaching motorists: "You are behind the world's largest lorry. Please drive with caution."

I was warning my little neighbor about being careful going across streets. "Oh, don't worry," the child assured me. "I always wait for the empty space to come by." —*Parents' Magazine.*

facts, not fancies....

A Modern Ode: "There was a young lady from Jackson, who wore dresses without any backs on. She was chased by the laws, but got loose because—there was nothing to pin any facts on."

Well, there are plenty of things to "*pin facts on*" in regard to our OLD RELIABLE BANK.—We have ample capital and reserves. We are careful about our loans. We have years of banking experience. We carry insurance against fire and burglary. In fact we have every modern banking facility, yours for the asking.

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Such are the incredible airplane speeds predicted for a dozen years hence by Fritz von Opel, famous German experimenter and the first man in the world to ride a rocket plane. Man made meteors, capable of 5,000-mile-an-hour speeds, will be common in 1942, he says.

At the present moment, there is under construction in a closely-guarded room of the Junkers factory in Germany an engine-driven craft designed to fly 700 miles an hour or faster. Racing across the sky, seven miles up, it is expected to carry passengers in a streamlined, sealed cabin from Berlin to New York in approximately six hours.

Aerial travel at breath-taking speeds is an actuality. Captain Frank M. Hawks has flown his Mystery monoplane from coast to coast at more than three miles a minute. In racing planes, four miles a minute is slow. The British pilot, Captain A. H. Orlebar, has rocketed by the Isle of Wight on his Supermarine sea-plane at more than six miles a minute.

Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel, forecasts 700 miles an hour speeds within ten years, and F. H. R. Folland, designer of Orlebar's machine sees no reason why racing ships cannot attain 1,000 miles an hour.

Merchant—"Look here, you've been owing me this bill for a year. I'll meet you half-way. I'm ready to forget half what you owe me."

Debtor—"Fine! I'll meet you. I'll forget the other half." —*Kennebec Journal.*

The teacher was putting questions to the class. "What do we call a man," he asked, "who keeps on talking and talking when people are no longer interested?"

"Please, sir," replied a boy, "a teacher."—*Hyde Reporter.*

"How are you getting along on keeping bees?"

"Very well. We have not had much honey, but the bees have stung my mother-in-law several times."—*Passing Show.*

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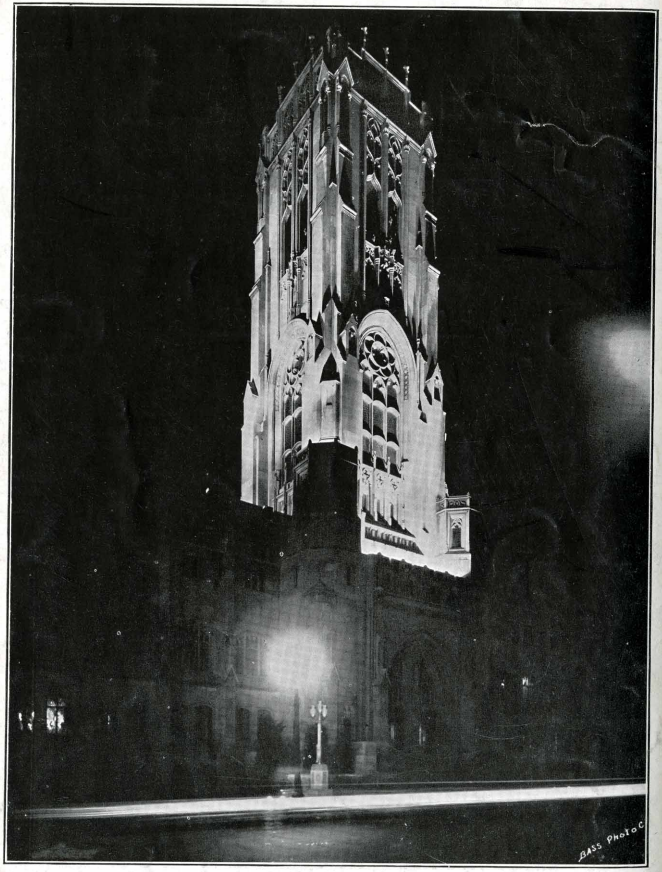

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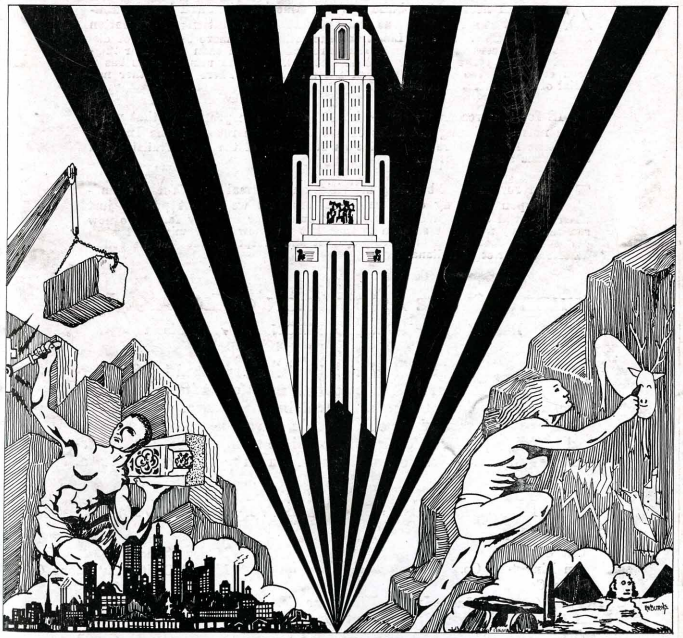

Volume 2, No. 9 **August 1931** $1.00 per Year

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INDIANA LIMESTONE

IT HAS OFTEN BEEN SAID, "it is always darkest just before the dawn." We are wondering if that is not just the period through which the industry here is now passing.

AMERICA is sound financially. The American people are industrious. They will spend money not only for necessities but also for the luxuries and labor-saving devices that add to the comfort and enjoyment of life. America is essentially a spending, not a hoarding nation, but in order to keep things going at anywhere near capacity production, the whole mass of the people must by wage levels and continuous employment have the money with which to buy the product of American industry in ever increasing volume. When that condition has been disturbed either by internal or external forces it presents real problems for the best economists to solve. We believe we have those forces now at work.

AMERICA needs better buildings and America will build better buildings just as soon as the business and financial conditions of the nation make that possible. Indiana Limestone has contributed more buildings of distinction and worth to the notable structures of America than any other individual building stone or other type of material. Only in remote cases has it been considered too costly for important structures. There is no other material of equal merit at similar cost.

IT IS for that reason we say without fear of false prediction that when the normal building activities of the nation are resumed, the Indiana Limestone industry here will receive its full share of the work available and that means employment for all.

THE resumption of building activities on a normal basis is now attendent upon so many complicated factors that we cannot predict just when that will occur. We had hoped it would occur by early fall. We now realize it may not occur so soon as that, but we know it is coming and when it does come that it will bring employment and prosperity back to the oolitic limestone district of Indiana.

BUILDING STONE ASSOCIATION OF INDIANA, INC.

Box 54 BLOOMINGTON Indiana

Purpose:—This Association has been organized by the operators listed below as an information and service Bureau for the industry here. It will be the earnest effort of this organization to serve the cut stone trade, the architectural profession and building public in every way possible to insure the most satisfactory and economical use of this stone in all types of construction.

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QUARRIES AND MILLS

INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

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VOLUME 2 ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 9

Governors Visit Indiana Quarries

A FEATURE of much interest of the recent governors' meeting at French Lick was their visit to some of the outstanding quarries and mills of the Indiana Oolitic Limestone district.

The following governors made the trip: Harvey Parnell, Arkansas; Wilbur H. Adams, Colorado; L. G. Hardman, Georgia; Harry G. Leslie, Indiana; William T. Gardner, Maine; Wilbur B. Brucker, Michigan; Henry S. Caufield, Missouri; John G. Winant, New Hampshire; George F. Shafer, North Dakota; Norman C. Case, Rhode Island; Stanley C. Wilson, Vermont; John G. Pollard, Virginia.

The Building Stone Association of Indiana was ably represented by H. S. Brightly, director secretary who handled all of the preliminary arrangements so successfully; Harry Johnson, Ben Crowe and John King of the Bloomington Limestone Company; William Meehan, J. F. Torphy and Walter Drayer of the Shawnee Stone Company; J. Gordon Ray, Independent Limestone Company; Charles Woolery of the H. A. Woolery Sons Company; R. Needham Ball, special representative of the association at Chicago; W. H. Richter and Edgar Lunn of the Indiana Limestone Company and George Henley, counsel of the association at Bloomington.

Each of the governors is to receive a limestone bird bath, the gift of the Bloomington Limestone Company, and an electric clock set in a limestone mounting, the gift of the Shawnee Stone Company.

Getting Down to Earth Is Hard Job

One of the most difficult things the human family has to contend with is keeping an even keel,— an equilibrium between outlay and income. The country now is suffering from an awful headache from a drunken spree of excessive spending the past ten years following the world war.

And so many of us can't understand what's the matter. Some of us want to lay the whole trouble on to one thing or another—politics, the administration, graft, high taxes, etc.,—but we never for once want to lay the trouble to ourselves. The orgy of spending, manipulated by expert salesmanship on a hit and miss method known as the installment plan, accounts for the trouble.

By a revolution in supply by the "machine age" the country was flooded with every imaginable article for the home, and good salesmanship plus installment did the trick.

With the factory idle for lack of market, and the employee idle and desperate, the property owner not getting his rent, the merchant just hanging on, the farmer unable to meet his expenses because there is no market, in the face of overproduction of his products, the process of "getting down to earth again," and the readjustment of "spending less," and "handling our domestic affairs like mother did" is so foreign to present day customs, that most of us just say that it can't be "did"—that's all, it just can't!

A business review from 13 different lands, at the recent Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, at Washington, gave anything but a rosy appearance of conditions.

Secretary Mellon made an address. A foreign banker said to him: "The leaders have always tried to fool the masses. It is not so good to try to fool the leaders."

Sir Arthur Balfour, the English statesman, said, "Not so many cinemas; more water in our tea; sturdier cloth in our breeches; more improving books and fewer mystery novels; more thought; not so much chatter; those are the things we are headed for.

"Duller and better days?"

"Not a bit of it," said Sir Arthur. "The simpler life, that's all."

Spencer Watts, representative from Australia:—"The aftermath of extravagance."

"Ford's brew increased the prosperity of the United States," said Rolf Westad. "It made Norway drunk. Now we are recovering from our hang-over."

Tsuyee Pei, director of the Bank of China, said, "Extravagance."

M. Le Bourgeois noted that France is prosperous and safe.

"In France we save. Then we have. We do not believe in the American policy of 'spending until it hurts.' It may hurt too much. We do not favor installment buying. The man of small means in France finds the laws have made speculation difficult for him. It is true that we have speculation on the Bourse, but we could never see the spectacle of your Wall Street on which poor men and women can gamble. We would not allow them."

Peter Matthews Pioneer of Stone Industry

ONE OF the strongest contributing forces to the early development of the stone industry was Peter T. Matthews, who met an untimely death by accident in 1884. Being a man of great initiative, fearless and endowed with a courage that knew no defeat, he was a leading spirit in the beginning of the business of John Matthews & Sons. He undertook the development of a business in its infancy, with little to guide his operations but the good common sense he possessed.

In 1861, John Matthews, with ox team and a few crowbars opened a quarry where the large mill of the Matthews Bros. Company stands. A short time after the place was opened, Peter T., William N. and Francis D. Matthews entered the army in defense of their country. At the close of the war Peter T. and William N. returned home, Francis D. having been killed on the battlefield at Atlanta.

With a small amount of money saved up during their service, Peter and William entered into the work of building a four gang mill, and aiding their father in establishing a business of which little was known at that time.

Peter T. being the older of the sons took the lead, and with great energy and indomitable will soon had a business going that gave promise of success. The reconstruction period following the war afforded favorable conditions for commercial and residential construction, but the limited means at hand for quarrying and milling stone were serious handicaps, and the fact that the use of stone, except for bridge purposes was little in use, made the sale of the product difficult.

With faith in the business, and faith in himself, Mr. Matthews was a tireless worker in putting the business on its feet, and his vision was being realized when death overtook him.

When he was without precedent or guidance in the process of production, his initiative came to the rescue, and a plan uncharted and original met the emergency, usually in a practical and satisfactory manner.

At that early date, with poor railroad service, and crude equipment and limited knowledge in handling stone, contractors and builders were slow to undertake the construction of stone buildings. Many men were experienced in stone bridge work, and the construction of stone fences was almost a trade of its own, but the use of stone in commercial and residential construction was negligible at that date.

One of the first big jobs that John Matthews & Sons ever undertook was furnishing the stone for the Peoria, Illinois, court house. On this job Peter T. Matthews demonstrated that he was capable of handling big business, for it was necessary to quarry this stone out and saw it with greater speed than ever before undertaken by any one engaged in the stone business. About this time the firm recognized that their mill equipment was inadequate, and four more gangs were added, making a mill of eight gangs. A rapid expansion of their business followed, both in the sawed stone and monumental bases. One or two summers in the early history of the company from a hundred to one hundred and fifty men were employed, and for years they kept forty to fifty men scabbling monumental bases. The bases sold around forty cents per cubic foot. The ruling wages was fourteen cents per hour. Unreasonable as it may seem, most of these scabblers and quarrymen owned a little home, had some pigs and a garden, and a cow out on the commons.

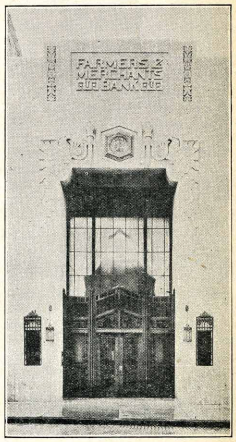
Just as the stone business was reaching out in all directions and becoming more popular every year, with greatly increased demand for commercial blocks in the cities, and the vision of Peter T. Matthews was being visualized the ruthless hand of tragedy snatched him like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky into the great beyond.

The management of the business devolved upon William and Fred Matthews, with the later now the only surviving member of the firm.

We cannot let this opportunity pass to say that Albert E. Matthews, son of Peter T. Matthews, broken in health, and a resident of New Smyrna, Florida, was a pioneer in the cut stone business, and with large vision, active and capable was a leader in the early development of this branch of the industry.

CHICAGO'S NEW POST-OFFICE TO BE OF STONE

Chicago is to have the largest postoffice building in the world. When completed and ready for occupancy, which it is estimated will be within a year and a half, the structure will contain approximately 2,309,000 square feet of floor space, covering an area of practically fifty acres. The United States government appropriated $21,000,000 for a site and building for the postal workshop and when the postmaster and his tremendous staff start work in the new structure, they will find at their disposal every convenience and detail for handling the mails which it has been possible for human ingenuity to provide.



The Farmers and Merchants Bank, Salisbury, Md. Architects, Tilghman Moyer Company. Cut Stone Contractor, Shawnee Stone Company. Stone, Select Gray.

The George Rogers Clark Memorial Controversy

Written for Quarries and Mills by FREDERICK E. SCHORTEMEIER

A FEW years ago sentiment developed in Indiana to erect a memorial to General George Rogers Clark, conqueror of the Northwest, at Vincennes, Indiana, the site of Fort Sackville, where General Clark won his most outstanding victory from the British and took this territory for the United States of America. The people of Indiana, through their Legislature, have by taxation paid approximately $400,000 and the Federal government, through Congress, appropriated $1,500,000 for the memorial.

When the final plans and specifications were published it was found that the basic bids for the entire structure were called for under the specifications entirely in granite and marble. These basic bids were recognized in the construction industry as the expressed preference for materials on the part of the architect and those in charge of the project. We felt that Indiana limestone is so generally recognized for its monumental qualities throughout the entire country that for a memorial in Southern Indiana, within fifty miles of the famous Indiana limestone deposit, Indiana limestone should be considered as the preference material. The specifications were divided into six subdivisions and while space does not permit my giving the various subdivisions in full, the facts are that in Section A for the steps and entrance, etc., limestone is absolutely excluded from consideration. In Section B, briefly described as the terrace wall and parapet, etc., limestone is excluded absolutely from consideration. In Section C, which is the columns, the basic bid was called for in granite with limestone permitted as an alternate. In Section D, briefly described as the wainscoting of the main wall, etc., the basic bid was in granite with limestone absolutely excluded. In Section E, briefly described as the bank course above the wainscot, etc., limestone was absolutely excluded; and in Section F, briefly described as the architrave of the main entrance and wall, etc., the basic bid was in granite with an alternate in Indiana limestone. It will be seen that Indiana limestone could not be bid as a preference in any of the six subdivisions, that it was permitted in only two of the six classifications as an alternate and that in four of the six subdivisions bids were absolutely excluded in Indiana limestone.

The facts further were that for approximately 24,000 cubic feet of the structure granite only would be considered by the Commission. Of this amount approximately 12,400 cubic feet were in the steps and entrance, leaving 11,600 feet of granite not in the steps and entrance which could be bid only in granite. The facts further were that there were approximately nine feet of granite above the 17 foot base course for which there was no alternate in limestone, this being limited exclusively to other materials, reference being made here to the granite wainscot back of the columns. The exclusion upon this item was more than we could understand.

When the foregoing information was available I appeared before the executive committee of the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission and made a respectful and earnest plea that inasmuch as Indiana limestone had been used throughout the entire country successfully for memorial purposes, that the limestone interests be permitted to file a bid upon the entire structure; including the base for which hard Indiana limestone was acceptable. This was flatly denied. I then requested that we be permitted to file a bid upon the entire superstructure. This was flatly denied. I was led to believe that that part of the superstructure for which alternate bid in limestone could be filed under the specifications, amounting to approximately 51,000 feet, would be built of Indiana limestone and I replied that even if this were done it would consume considerably less than half of the money available for the structure. I submitted a list of more than a score of memorials throughout the country built almost exclusively of Indiana limestone and pointed with pride to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument and the World War Memorial in Indianapolis. We contended that if the *entire* structure were built of Indiana limestone it could be built at approximately $500,000 less than if the preference material were used, and we still maintain that this figure was correct. The bids for the general contract were opened at the State House July 9th and it was found that if Indiana limestone were used, only where it was permitted as an alternate, the structure could be built for $221,500 less than for Mt. Airy granite and Tennessee marble, and that compared with the Georgia marble bid, Indiana limestone could be used, only where permitted for a part of the superstructure, at a saving of $337,500. It should be remembered that we were never permitted to bid on the *entire* structure and with the large additional saving on the base, in limestone, the saving would undoubtedly have reached half a million dollars.

The members of the George Rogers Clark Commission met at French Lick, Indiana, July 13th, at which time a sub-committee submitted a recommendation to the Commission that Stanstead granite be used for the base and superstructure, totaling approximately 75,000 feet and that approximately 8,000 feet of Indiana limestone be used for the interior, Stanstead granite being the lowest priced granite available. It was shown and admitted that Indiana limestone where permitted for a part of the superstructure could be used instead of Stanstead granite at a saving of $146,000. This was an open meeting of the Commission but it was ruled that only members of the Commission could speak and we were not permitted at this conference to refute any statement made. Congressman Crowe, a Federal official, was not permitted to speak because he was not a member of the Commission. The members of the Commission debated the subject for about two hours, after which a motion to use Indiana limestone on that part of

(Continued on Page 20)

Information of Interest to the Draftsmen

NO DOUBT you have noticed the change in the heading of this article to read "Of Interest," due to the fact that the writer believes the placing out of the tips regarding supplies as was done in the last issue would be of interest and benefit.

It will occur to some that perhaps this is giving free advertising to some dealers, however the writer believes that they are entitled to it as those to be mentioned cater to our needs, and the motive underlying these paragraphs is to be of service to our readers, consequently giving trade names together with the dealer will let you secure further information immediately upon ascertaining your needs.

First on this month's list is Vellum tracing paper. The Indianapolis Blue Print and Supply Company of Indianapolis manufacture a paper which bears the trade name "Indian Vellum No. 1199." This brand is very satisfactory for shop drawings, either in ink or pencil. It is very tough and stands rough usage almost as well as linen.

First crack out of the box some of you will say that Vellum will not stand up in steam heated offices, as it becomes brittle. That may have been true of the old fashioned Vellum, but the writer has used "Indian Vellum No. 1199" for a number of years and has not had any trouble in this respect.

There is one fault with Vellum which can easily be overcome and that is, the new man working with Vellum will become disgusted on account of the way soft pencils will smear over the tracing. Now in order to overcome this, the tracing should be powdered either with regular tracing cloth powder or just plain ordinary talcum powder, rubbing the powder in and brushing off the excess.

Inked tracing on Vellum can be cleaned with gasoline the same as linen, and beautiful blue prints can be had from a Vellum original.

The above mentioned company is now introducing two new tracing Vellums named the "Giant Vellum No. 1313" (white) and No. 1313 (blue) and these have the appearance of being as good as the Indian Vellum mentioned before.

Mr. L. G. Winn, president of the Indianapolis Blue Print and Supply Company, will be glad to hear from any who might be interested in their tracing Vellums.

This company also carries a complete line of supplies for draftsmen, as can be noted from their advertisement in this issue.

A practical set of Trammel points is No. 59A made by the L. Starrett Company, Athol, Mass. Every draftsman should have a set. This company also manufactures steel compasses, scribers, automatic punches and a list of articles too numerous to mention. Have your purchasing agent secure their catalog.

A fine book on circle work, domes, etc., is entitled "Practical Masonry" by W. R. Purchase.

Another book every draftsman should have is "Smoley's Tables," published by C. K. Smoley & Sons, of Scranton, Pa. This book contains numerous tables which make layout work much easier.

Request has been made regarding a cubing book, and the most practical for our work is "The Merchants' and Seamans' Expedition Measures," published by Baker & Taylor Company, New York.

A mighty fine reference library will be had if you secure a copy of "The Orders of Architecture," by Frank Chouteau Brown, published by the American Technical Society. Be sure to get the large scale plates which accompany same.

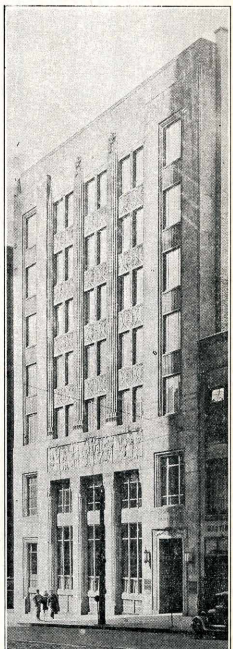
The foregoing mentioned books can be obtained through the City Book Store, Bloomington. If not in stock they will order them for you.

When buying painted tin for patterns specify on your order that same is "to be used for pattern making." Order No. 30 guage, size of sheet 36x96 from the Van Camp Hardware Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, and same will be found very satisfactory.

When buying zinc for patterns it is most economical to use sheets 84x48 of No. 5 guage, rolled and sold by the American Zinc Products Company, Greencastle, Indiana. The price of zinc fluctuates according to the market.

Some of you may not know that we have a first-class blue printing establishment in Bloomington. J. O. Henderson, Inc., located at

(Continued on Page 12)



O'Brain-Potter Building, Buffalo, N. Y. Cut Stone Contractor, Carl Furst Company. Architects, Bley & Lyman. Rustic Gray from B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc.

Planerman Advises Use Rule and Square

Buffalo, N. Y., July 23, 1931.
Publishers Quarries and Mills,
Ellettsville, Indiana.

Dear Sirs:—As a subscriber to your publication, I desire to say that I have read every number with interest. As an old planerman I am much interested in your articles on the uses and abuses of the planer, and the education of apprentice planermen.

I learned my trade as a planerman back in the Indiana Limestone belt, and worked in some of the large mills there. There on the ground floor, where stone was not so much of an item, if we poxed a stone, it was not so expensive or difficult to supply another, but here in Buffalo—with the freight added, and a small supply of stone at hand, it is a different matter.

I have had considerable experience teaching apprentice planermen, and some of the first things I impress upon his mind is the value of the machine in his care, and also the value of the stone in his charge. If he has not paid close attention to instructions, and is not a close observer, a dangerous thing that may happen to him is to allow the cross head to hit the side-stalk, and way goes a repair expense of $350 to $500. I have seen this occur a few times, and was more convinced than ever that the first qualifications of an apprentice planerman should be the habits of care and keen observation—in fact a young man above the average.

It has been my observation that the average apprentice, after a year's experience, is over-confident and considers speed as the larger element that will hold his job, when the facts are that accuracy and high-class workmanship are the features absolutely required. Speed is only an incident, and acquired after years of experience. The time was, when cut stone was in its infancy, that half finished work could get by, but that day is long past. What is required now is finished work, and it can only be produced by finished mechanics.

If the apprentice is not a careful and very observing man in changing from one pattern to another, he will become confused on his measurements and the result is poxed stone, perhaps just at a time when there is not another stone sawed in the yard, and it is necessary that this stone should leave on the next car.

From my experience and observation, I consider the rule and square the proper instruments by which to cut and finish stone. On this point there is considerable controversy. Some planermen consider the use of the pattern, marked on the end of the stone, the only accurate way to cut a mould. This practice is slow, because the end of the stone must be jointed off. It is dangerous because the planerman must look at the lines on the end of the stone when the planer is on the reverse and while in motion is liable to catch the operator. It is not accurate for the reason that when the tool strikes the stone the stalk rears, cutting the line out on the end of the stone, while an inch or so from the end the stone is an eighth of an inch or more full and runs the same all the way through. When this stone passes to the diamond saw, and is jointed off it does not fit the pattern. The pattern is the easy way. The rule and square the accurate way.

By applying the square and rule when the planer starts on the reverse you immediately see where you are at, and avoid the danger from looking at the line between the stone and the cross-head. I believe that if every planerman would depend on the square and rule, rather than the line from the pattern he would find the work easier, more satisfactory and less hazardous.

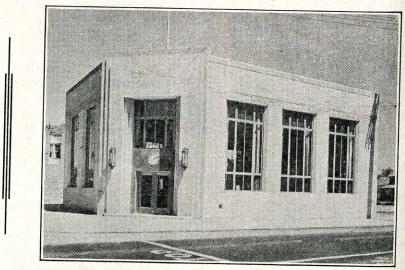
As to the ideas expressed concerning screw dogs and wedges, I heartily agree with your writer that screw dogging is preferable, because they are safer and less dangerous.

I would like to read the views of other planermen on the subjects herein discussed.

Respectfully yours,
J. B. G.

Recently the Spencer Lions Club spent an afternoon visiting the quarries of the Ingalls company at Romona. The Ingalls company has one of the best equipped plants in the belt, and is a large producer of blocks, the cut stone department being principally at their large mills at Bedford. In the absence of Mr. Robert Ingalls, superintendent at Romona, Mr. W. G. Callahan showed the club around. The trip to the quarry proved very interesting and the club members voted the outing a big success.

Electric stoves that operate an hour and a half when a dime is inserted in a slot have been installed in the winter camp ground of Yosemite national park.



Central National Bank, Mineola, L. I. N. Y. Architect, Fred P. Weidersum, Valley Stream, L. I. Contractor, Eugene F. Warwick, Inc. Select "Norray" Buff. Independent Limestone Company.

Government Now Has Prevailing Wage Law

INTENDED for the purpose of putting an end to the practice of wage cutting on government construction projects, the prevailing wage bill, known as Senate Bill 5904, and relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public work of the United States to be paid by all contractors, is now a law.

"The measure has its merits," says Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer, the official publication of the International Union, "for it does declare a government policy. Beyond question it is the will of congress that the government cease providing opportunities for the destructiveness of wage-cutting contractors. It is the will of congress that the local prevailing rate of wages, built up by communities through sacrifice and courage and decency, be paid by contractors doing government work." The bill is as follows:

"That every contract in excess of $5,000 in amount, to which the United States or District of Columbia is a party, which requires or involves the employment of laborers or mechanics in the construction, alteration, and, or repair of any public buildings in the United States or the District of Columbia, shall contain a provision to the effect that the rate of wage for all laborers and mechanics employed by the contractor or any sub-contractor on the public buildings covered by the contract, shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the city, town, village, or other civic division of the state in which the public buildings are located, or in the District of Columbia if the public buildings are located there, and a further provision in case any dispute arises as to what are the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature applicable to the contract which cannot be adjusted by the contracting officer, the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination, and his decision thereon shall be conclusive on all parties to the contract: Provided, that is case of national emergency, the President is authorized to suspend the provision of this act.

"This act shall take effect 30 days after its passage, but shall not affect any contract that may thereafter be entered into pursuant to invitations for bids that are outstanding at the time of the passage of this bill."

The 1930 Stone Sales Under Those of 1929

The sales of stone for construction from the quarries of the Bedford-Bloomington oolitic limestone district, Lawrence and Monroe counties, Indiana, in 1930, as reported to the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, by the producers, amounted to 12,308,340 cubic feet valued at $15,276,487. This was a decrease of 2 per cent in both quantity and value as compared with 1929. These figures include 5,384,090 cubic feet of rough blocks, valued at $2,629,943; 3,261,000 cubic feet of sawed stone valued at $2,719,630; 161,890 cubic feet of semifinished stone valued at $271,630; and 3,501,360 cubic feet of cut stone valued at $9,655,284. Compared with 1929 these figures represent a slight increase in the output of rough blocks but a decrease in total value for each class of stone, accompanied by decreases in average unit values for rough, sawed, and semi-finished stone, and by an increase in the average unit value of cut stone sold.

Stone sold by quarry operators to the finishing mills of the district and dressed and resold by them in 1930 amounted to $1,991,000 cubic feet valued at $4,645,824, an increase of 45 per cent in quantity and 38 per cent in value over 1929. Some companies having both quarries and mills reported their quarries idle and their mills working on stone obtained from other quarry operators, which is reflected in the increased output of milling companies. The total sales of finishing plants included sawed stone, 197,990 cubic feet valued at 124,946; and cut stone, 1,793,010 cubic feet valued at $4,520,878.

Besides the high grade stone quarried chiefly for construction, considerable stone (amounting to 538,490 tons valued at $364,365, in 1930) used for concrete, road metal, flux, riprap, rubble, glass making, agriculture, etc., is produced in these counties.

Carlyle once said that people could only be taken in by quacks when they had a certain element of quackery in their own souls.

Leisure is just a dead weight unless we have a regular job to do at the close of our vacation.

Plant Office: BLOOMINGTON, IND. Chicago Office: TRIBUNE TOWER

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STONE COMPANY

FRANKLIN T. BRODIX : President

Quarrymen and Cut Stone Contractors

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE

The Carl Furst Company

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen . . . . .

Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

To Prevent Staining of Oolitic Limestone

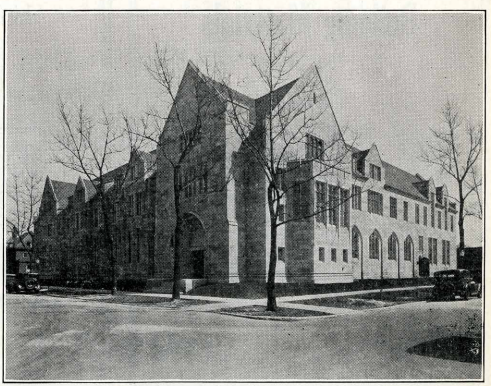
From Geological Survey—Bulletin 811-C

THE staining and efflorescence on newly erected or even only partly erected structures has been a cause of considerable worry to both producers and users of Indiana oolitic limestone. Staining in the broadest sense includes (1) black, brown, and green films that clearly have been washed down from iron, copper, or bronze work, (2) white efflorescences, and (3) brown and blue-black stains that have no visible connection with ironwork or other external sources of staining. Avoidance of stains of the first kind may be attained by so designing structural details that drippings from metal work will be caught and drained through the interior of the building. Iron and copper sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates dissolved in water quickly react with limestone and marble, which go into solution, while the iron is deposited as hydrate and the copper as green carbonate, over the stone surface. Periodical removal of such coatings means the gradual wearing away of the stone surface, and it would be better if the drainage from metal work could be conducted away without touching the stone.

The white efflorescences are due to the disposition of salts on the surface and in the pores adjacent to the surface by the evaporation of water that has been drawn out of the stone. The water and salts may to a small extent represent quarry water or "sap" in the stone itself, or to a greater extent they may be derived from the mortar; but the most pronounced efflorescence is usually due to water that has worked its way repeatedly through a considerable quantity of concrete or brick backing and derived soluble salts from it as well as from the mortar. Soluble salts that originate in the stone itself are mostly calcium carbonate, together with locally appreciable quantities of calcium sulphate and alkali carbonates and sulphates. These substances will be drawn to the surface during the seasoning of the stone and can be washed off or, if the rough stone has been seasoned, they may be cut away during the finishing process. Soluble salts derived from concrete and brick backing and from cement mortar, or from the soil around the base of the building, include a larger proportion of alkalies and are necessarily drawn through the more porous parts of the stone to its outer surface. If they are drawn mainly along previous mortar joints, they may be spread by capillary attraction over the adjacent surface of the stone for as much as several inches. Although these salts in small quantity exert no appreciable chemical action on the calcium carbonate of the limestone, the alkali salts in particular react with some of the organic matter and promote the third kind of staining, which is discussed below. The salts as a whole absorb moisture, thus tending to promote frost action; but the worst damage that results from their accumulation in considerable quantity is the disintegration of the stone's surface by the force of their growing crystals. The obvious precautions against efflorescence are to use only seasoned stone, to avoid the use of materials in the backing and joints that contain appreciable quantities of soluble salts, to guard against faulty construction that permits rain water to seep through the walls, and to prevent the capillary rise of ground water along the base course of the buildings; also to avoid excessive quantities of water, especially hard water, in the mixing of concrete and mortar and in the wetting of dry stone surfaces by sponging or drenching just prior to setting them in the mortar. If hard water is used, its reaction with lime sets free carbon dioxide, which may leach alkali carbonates from the backing and mortar. Water that contains large quantities of soluble sulphates and also sea water should obviously be avoided.

The brown and blue-black staining has been attributed to unclean sand in the mortar, to iron from many sources, and to organic matter in the stone, but recent thorough investigations at the Bureau of Standards and Purdue University indicate conclusively that the staining is due mainly or entirely to reaction between a part of the organic matter in the stone and soluble alkali salts derived mainly from cement. Sodium carbonate is one of the most efficient salts in carrying or driving

(Continued on Page 11)



Oriental Institute, Chicago. Contractors, Fluck Stone Company.

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Prevent Staining of Limestone

(Continued from Page 9)

the organic matter to the surface. Kessler found that different samples did not react uniformly and concluded that the soluble constituent of the organic matter was relatively abundant in some and practically absent in others. He also found that a few samples, apparently exceptions, developed some stain and efflorescence when tap water was passed through them. He repeated the experiment with distilled water and obtained similar results. Anderegg, on the other hand, obtained no stains with the use of distilled water alone and feels that a little alkali is essential to produce them. His interpretation of the staining process is that a part of the organic matter forms by oxidation (above groundwater level) an acidlike substance that reacts with the calcium carbonate of the stone to form an organic calcium compound which is insoluble in pure water; but if attacked by dissolved alkali salts the calcium is exchanged for alkali, which forms a soluble organic compound. This compound is drawn to the surface and forms a brown stain that closely resembles varnish in its physical and chemical properties. This brown stain, when newly formed, is rather easily removed by washing with a solution of sodium carbonate, which should preferably be promptly neutralized with formic acid. A poultice of unslaked lime and water is also recommended. A process of cleaning with live steam has also been recently developed with success.

The blue-black stains are characteristic on some of the gray stone. These stains have in part a glassy appearance, which is due to the deposition of a glaze of calcium carbonate from the "sap" of unseasoned stone and the inclusion of finely divided black organic matter in the glaze; but others are dull and appear to be due, like the brown stains, to the leaching action of alkaline solutions. The degree of staining by the organic matter is presumably governed by the quantity of alkali salts seeping through the stone. This staining is now under investigation at Purdue University under the general direction of Prof. H. C. Peffer.

The prevention of brown and blue-black stains depends upon the same general precautions as those for preventing white efflorescence, and emphasis may once more be placed on protection from excessive use of water and from rains during construction and protection from leakage through the roof or elsewhere. If no moisture passes through the stone after it is in the building, no white efflorescence or brown or blue-black stains will appear. Seasoned stone is less readily attacked by water containing small quantities of alkaline salts, but the use of seasoned stone is not a guaranty against staining under severe conditions.

CEMENT PUMPED UNDER ROAD TO RAISE SUNKEN SLABS

Sections of a concrete road in Iowa, which sunk below the level due to improper foundation, have been raised by boring holes in the surface and pumping in a mixture of cement and mud. The pressure of the mixture lifts the road section. The process is patented.

Ellettsville Hardware & Lumber Co.

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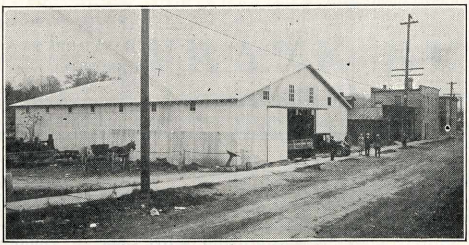

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. . . Solicit the Business of the Quarry Operators and Employees . . .

Of Interest to the Draftsmen

(Continued from Page 5)

Kirkwood and Morton streets have installed the latest type of continuous blue printing machines, and can make for you, any size and number of prints without delay. Mr. Henderson also carries a big stock of office accessories—pencils, erasers, pens, inks, fixtures, drafting tools, tracing and blue print papers. He is also ready to give you quick service on articles which he might not have in stock, through his connection with the leading drafting supply companies.

Mr. Henderson caters especially to the stone producers, and he is ready at all times to give you first class cooperation and service.

Are you training your apprentices to be neat with their figures and lettering? No matter how much care is used in making your shop drawing in regard to elevation, plans, sections and complete information, it is all spoiled by having slouchy and careless figures or lettering.

This applies to tickets also, and all draftsmen should realize that the psychological effect of neat tickets and drawings reflects upon the men who work with same.

Apprentices must practice printing figures and lettering for ten or fifteen years anyway and at the end of that time they will find out that the practice must be carried on as it is very easy to become careless.

Bear in mind, "anyone can make sloppy looking drawings and tickets," but it takes care and neatness to have nice looking ones. Take your choice, but notice who are the men to be laid-off first.

Young draftsmen should carry a pencil with them at all times so that when they are at ease waiting for something to happen they can be practicing on figures and lettering.

When making inked ditto tickets, it is much handier (after you get the habit) to use a good fountain pen for sketches, figures and lettering. The pen will follow your triangle and is always ready to work without the delay of stopping to fill and clean each few minutes as is necessary when using a ruling pen.

The ink eats the rubber reservoir, but these are easy to replace.

[Editor's Note—The following words of commendation of our firm comes unsolicited from our good friend who prepared this page of drafting news, and as we realize that he knows what he is talking about, we thank him for his endorsement, and present to our readers his opinions in his own language:]

Next in this list comes the publishers of this magazine, W. B. Harris, Sr., and W. B. Harris, Jr. The ordinary citizen can not realize that in this office he will find the capacity to do any work required and also the ability. The equipment in this office is equal to that of any job printing concern in any large city.

W. B. Harris, Sr., has been in the publishing business for quite a while, close on to 60 years in fact.

This concern is prepared to give you first-class service in all kinds of printing, makes no difference what idea you may have in view. They specialize in printing for quarry and mill operators on Uniform-Proposal Contract forms, quantity sheets, letter heads, envelopes and mill tickets that will keep your ditto machine operator from cussing as all tickets will be the same and will match perfectly with your master tickets.

While they are doing the above for you they are also ready to print your wedding announcements, birth announcements, Christmas greetings, individual stationery, by-laws for your club, membership cards and all other forms of printing you may require.

Chief draftsmen will find that on their large orders it is a good idea to approximate the number of tickets required and have these printed with the job number, finish, kind of stone and any special notes that the job may require, such as "painted," "anchor holes," a certain size. If you have a large amount of tickets in your office the above information can be imprinted and at a lower cost than would be required to do the filling in of same when making tickets.

Get in touch with the publishers and see where it is to your advantage to use them in your work.

If we do less than our best for two months, we'll find ourselves doing work we're ashamed of at the end of three months.

Advice is given more freely than it is received.

It takes a lot of energy to make up for bad judgment.

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Office, Quarries and Mills Information

After an intermittent period of idleness and employment during the spring months, employees of the Central Mill of the Shawnee Stone Company are again on a full time basis with all indications pointing to a continuance of this happy condition throughout the remainder of the year.

The Central Mill is at this time engaged in getting out exterior courts and steps for the House Office Building at Washington, D. C., also the cut stone for the Arsenal High School, Pittsburgh, Pa; the Chicago Historical Society Building, Chicago, Ill; Hurley Hall, Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, and the Gulf Building at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Shawnee Stone Company recently closed contracts for the Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md. and the U. S. Botanic Gardens, Washington, D. C. Shipments on these jobs will be required until late fall.

Mr. Drayer reports the market for block and sawed stone to be exceptionally quiet, the volume of business in this department being far below the average movements of block and sawed stone for the several years. From this but one conclusion can be drawn—commercial and speculative work in our cities throughout the country is at a standstill. Work of this character held back today means abnormal activity when confidence is restored and money is available.

The Reed-Powers Quarry, three miles south of Ellettsville, has been "down" for a few weeks, but Supt. Frank Ridge has a fine ledge cleaned off just ready for the machines to start the instant some customer in need says the word. The mill of the company at Bedford keeps going on some small order that gets apast some other needy concern and floats their way. Some good jobs the company has figured are a probability for a good winter run.

The mill of the B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc., is having a moderate run of small orders. The quarry stacking yard is well supplied with a variety of dimensions, with fair demand of shipping orders. Mr. B. G. Hoadley says their block business for 1931 will equal that of last year, and while that does not mean capacity output, yet it is quite satisfactory, everything considered.

Hunter Bros. are running quarry and mill full force, and orders booked to keep them busy several weeks. They are taking out some fine blocks and are making regular shipments. Mr. M. C. Hunter informs us that he has placed an order for core drilling adjoining their quarry with a view of opening a new ledge of fair dimension. The Hunter brand of blocks is popular and in demand.

H. A. Woolery & Son are figuring a plenty, but the orders for cut stone this season have not materialized to any large extent. They are quarrying right along, and that is prima facia evidence that they believe the demand will develop for stone at least in no distant future. Mr. Charles Woolery gives it as his opinion that there will be nothing exciting in the industry for a few moons at least.

Messrs. Fagan Bros., Sam and Howard, are sitting tight on the job, down at the Monon Stone Co., running along with a full force at the helm, determined if possible to keep the old boat from rocking. They have just completed the Graduate Building of the Chicago University, and have the International House of the Chicago University well along, around fifty

(Continued on Page 17)

Chas. Gilbert Shaw

PHOTOGRAPHER

in the House of the Seven Gables
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A Brief Outline History of the Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry—Present Conditions

Written for Quarries and Mills by H. S. BRIGHTLY, *Secretary-Director Building Stone Association of Indiana, Inc.*

AT THE present time when the extent to which Indiana limestone has been used in such a vast number of important buildings throughout all sections of the United States is generally known, it seems rather difficult to visualize the fact that the great stone industry here had its beginnings in the middle fifties, only around seventy-five years ago, and that the tremendous growth of the quarry district here has occurred in that comparatively short period of time.

Only a partial review of the numerous buildings of all kinds, administrative, educational, religious, commercial, industrial and residential, would lead one to imagine that the quarries here had been in operation over a much longer period of time, for no other quarry district in the world has supplied the stone for anything like that number of structures in even longer periods of operation.

In fact, it is doubtful if anything like such a rapid growth in usage of a product as has taken place here has ever been enjoyed by any other building stone either here or abroad on the continents of Europe and Asia.

Thus, it is not at all unnatural that when a depression in buildings does occur, materially slowing up the demand for building materials, that it would keenly affect an industry such as this one that has in the past enjoyed such a rapid growth.

Before attempting to outline the historical developments of the Oolitic limestone district it might be well by way of preface to outline briefly just what went before and lead up to the discovery and general usage of the limestone rock deposit of Indiana now known commercially as "Indiana Limestone", and quarried for building purposes.

It is only natural that the early settlers of America, along the Atlantic Seaboard, employed for building those stones that were near at hand, quarries from the granite, sandstone and marble deposits east of the Alleghany Mountains which were worked for building purposes by the early American builders. It should be kept in mind, however, that these early settlers brought with them from the Old World building traditions that were based largely upon the employment of the more easily worked limestone of England and France. It was therefore only natural that lighter colored stones were generally given preference.

With the travel westward of civilization in the new world and the accompanying settlement and development of the mid-west, which occurred during succeeding generations, the fine-grained easy working limestone deposit of southern Indiana was found. Its merits for building usage was soon recognized and this at once made available to the builders of the nation an abundant supply of the very sort of building material that had for so long been needed and doubtless sought for by the preceding generations.

The pleasing light color-tone and texture of the Oolitic limestone of Indiana, its fine working and weathering qualities were fully recognized and soon established in the minds of the architectural and building professions. It was found that this limestone provided them with an especially good quality of stone, similar to but generally superior to the limestones that were extensively used in Europe. Thus the masons who immigrated found a material quite similar to that which they were accustomed to working in the Old Country, a stone very much like that of which many of the magnificent cathedrals and stately public buildings of the Old World were constructed.

Therefore, it was not at all surprising that this stone came rapidly into favor and gradually developed a market for itself that was nation-wide in its extent.

The history of the development of the Indiana Oolitic limestone industry here, from the time that this stone was first placed upon the market for building usage really parallels the history of the development of stone working masonry. Channeling machines, power saws, planers, lathes and other similar machinery, and compressed air operating cutting tools, and later on milling machines and carborundum moulding machines were adapted specially for the efficient and economical working of this stone.

This development has proceeded to a point where the cutter and carver of today has become the skilled artist-craftsman who is called upon only to put the finishing touches or processes on the work by hand. The work of that trade thus has been lifted from one of arduous labor to that of the skilled craftsman, all of the hard rough work which he was formerly called upon to do, now being done by machine in shaping and preparing the stones ready for the cut and carved ornamental treatment with which they are to be embellished.

While the development of stone working machinery has now reached the stage where cutter, except in the case of certain classes of sculpture work, is not called upon to do any of the difficult shaping operations in cutting stone from the rough block, he still retains the artistic portions of the work and in the cutting and finishing processes places upon the stone that intangible effect of hand wrought workmanship which leaves the impression of man's individuality upon the completed work.

When so many of the workers here are temporarily out of employment due to lack of work in the district, it seems well to review the historical development of the industry here as a whole and if possible point the way to the successful reestablishment of the prosperity that was enjoyed in the past. It is not unusual that the

(Continued on Page 21)

Shipping Facilities and Old Stone Prices

A QUARTER of a century ago W. S. Blatchley, state geologist, made the following report concerning transportation facilities in the oolitic limestone belt, and also quoted freight rates to the most prominent shipping points of the country. In his article on stone conditions as they existed then, Mr. Blatchley quotes prices of various dimensions and grades of stone. We would not undertake to quote the difference in prices of stone then and at the present time, but a comparison of freight rates shows a decided increase over the rates at that date.

The railroads are asking an increase of 15 percent over the present rates, and the indications are that they may be forced into bankruptcy if the rate is not increased.

Transportation Facilities

Closely identified with, and a potent factor in, the development of the oolitic stone industry are the railways. The New Albany and Salem Railroad (now the Monon route) was extended to Bedford in 1852, and through Monroe county in 1854. This road, of course, has been the great means of introducing the Indiana oolitic limestone to the trade. Through Washington, Lawrence and Monroe counties, during the construction of the road, many quarries were opened adjacent to the point where the stone was needed. But when the road was extended still farther toward Chicago, the superficial covering of glacial drift was so deep that exposures of stone were few and far between. The company's quarry, near the water tank two miles south of Stinesville, furnished stone for the heavy masonry for the northern division of the line. This road, through its branches, reaches all but six of the active quarries in the belt.

In 1870 the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railway was built through Owen county, opening up several quarries in the Romona district.

In 1876 the Bedford & Bloomfield (narrow guage) Railroad, the Switz City branch of the Monon was built. This road opened the productive Dark Hollow, Reed Station and Buff Ridge districts. In 1895 the road was changed to standard guage, which has still further increased its usefulness.

The Ohio & Mississippi (now B. & O. S. W.) Railway, built a branch from Riverdale on White River to the Tanyard Creek quarries in 1890, which was soon afterward extended to Bedford.

About 1880 a division of the E. & I. Railway was completed between Elnora, Daviess county, and Seymour, Jackson county, crossing the oolitic belt at Bedford. In 1897 this division came into the possession of John R. Walsh, of Chicago, who practically reconstructed it, extended it from Elnora to Terre Haute, and gave it the name of the Southern Indiana Railway. Later the road was extended to Chicago.

The Bedford Belt Railway was built in 1892-3 by the Bedford Quarry Company. When that company was succeeded by the Bedford Quarries Company, the Belt was organized as a separate property under the title Bedford Belt Railway Company. It has connection with many of the larger quarries and with all the railways entering Bedford, and has contributed in no little degree to the development of the stone interests of Lawrence county.

In 1905-6 the Illinois Central Railway built an extension of their lines from Effingham, Ill., to Indianapolis, Ind. This crosses the active oolitic field at Bloomington.

Cost of Transportation

Following is the freight rate on Oolitic Limestone. First column shows present rate. Second column rate 25 years ago:

Chicago	17½	*11 cents
St. Louis	17½	*10 cents
Kansas City	30½	*43 cents
Louisville	11½	* 5 cents
Cincinnati	14	* 6 cents
Cleveland	22	*15 cents
New Orleans	26	*21 cents
Atlanta	28	*21 cents
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	38	*39 cents
Detroit	22	*12 cents
Pittsburgh	24	*18 cents
Philadelphia	38	*26 cents
New York	40	*28 cents
Boston	42	*30 cents
Buffalo	25½	*18 cents
Chattanooga	23½	*19 cents
Indianapolis	12½	* 7 cents
Iowa	80½ 30½	*28 cents
Utah	74	*50 cents

* Rates twenty-five years ago.

Prices of Oolitic Limestone

Before 1877 no channelers were in use in the oolitic belt, and as a consequence the stone coming from the quarries just as it was blasted out was marketed in very rough blocks, unless scabbled to special dimensions. About 1866, James Needham, operating the Salem quarries, sold rough quarry or mill blocks at 35 cents per cubic foot,

(Continued on Page 22)

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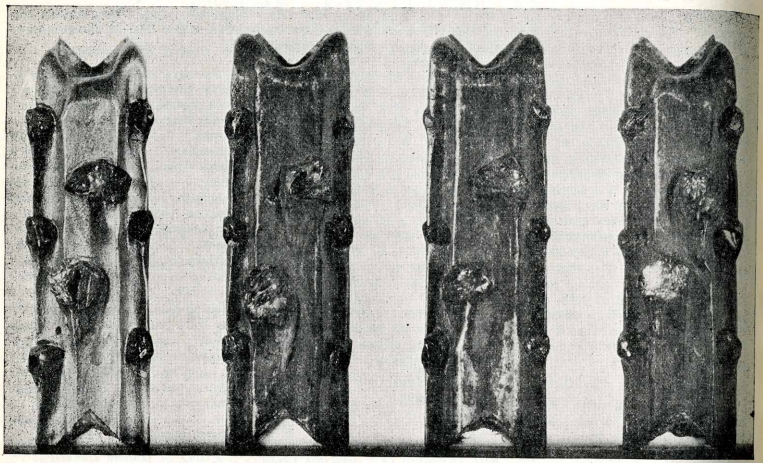
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of DIAMOND SAW TEETH in the WORLD



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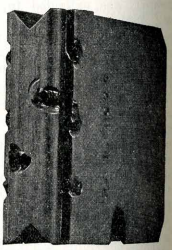


Our confidence in this new tooth has been gloriously confirmed by reports of actual service from representative mills. One set of 84 teeth, after fourteen months of service, showed a loss of diamond weight of less than 15 per cent. Another set of 84 teeth (the four teeth illustrated above were from this set), after 3,500 hours of service, showed a total resetting cost of only .0885 per hour of service. A set of 88 teeth, after 4,825 hours of service, showed a resetting cost of less than 5 cents per hour of sawing.

All reports indicate that this new tooth is delivering a service, a quality and an economy such as the industry has never experienced before. It definitely delivers an increase of 66 2-3 per cent in service, an increase of 15 per cent to 20 per cent in speed, a saving of 15 per cent in power cost—together with a cleaner, better quality of work. Fundamentally right, this new tooth has become a real economic factor in the sawing of stone.

We feature also the Meyers No. 1 Premier Jointer, 8 diamond; Meyers No. 2 Premier Jointer, 10 diamond; Meyers Three-Way Tooth, 3 diamonds; Meyers Ripping Teeth for all types of saws; and Meyers Drag Saw Teeth. In fact, we manufacture any type of teeth used in the stone-sawing industry; also diamond core drills. Special attention at all times to inquiries or orders for either new teeth or resetting; for testing and reworking blades or for new blade equipment. Emergency service when needed.

MEYERS
IMPROVED
RIP-JOINT
TOOTH
Foerster Patent

W. F. MEYERS COMPANY HOME OFFICE AND MAIN PLANT BEDFORD, INDIANA, U. S. A.

Complete Service Plant, 2830 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Office, Quarries and Mills

(Continued from Page 13)

per cent completed. While the company is keeping busy, Mr. Samuel Fagan gives it as his opinion that the outlook is none too good.

The Indian Hill is going strong. Last week they increased the hours for planermen from 8 to 9 hours, making a 49½ hour week. The shipments of the company are ahead of last year to date, and the indications give reasonable assurance that the year's business will prove quite satisfactory. A lot of good jobs are being figured, and the company is of the opinion some of them will be signed up soon. Business "looks good" is the way they put it.

The Fluck Stone Co., the new Chicago Company that just started their new mill the first of the year, has already built on a new addition, doubling their capacity, making the building 120x155 feet, all steel and glass, and have one of the best plants in the district. The new addition is equipped with railway siding, crane and two automatic electrical transfer cars. The new addition is to be used as a cutting yard. The company has considerable work, among which is a business block in New Orleans, a warehouse for the war department on St. Mary's canal, and Christ's Episcopal Church at St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Abell-Howe Company, of Chicago, erected the addition to the mill, and installed the crane, the "Detroit," manufactured by the Detroit Engineering Co. The Fluck Company has three Detroit cranes and consider them the best on the market. They are pleased with the way the Abell-Howe Company handles a job. The work is never allowed to drag, being carefully coordinated, with a satisfactory, first class job resulting.

The Mutual Oolitic has plenty of work with full force employed regularly. Mr. Anderson, president of the company, says poor collections are the only difficulty. The time was when the cut stone contractor had little trouble getting his money, but now the stone has to be in the building before remittances are forth coming.

J. M. Hoadley, Inc., is comfortably busy. Nothing rushing but enough to keep their regular force at work. Mr. Hoadley would not venture an opinion as to what the future has in store for the industry. With characteristic courage he hopes we have hit the bottom, are slowly going upgrade, with possibly a long pull ahead.

The Ellettsville Hardware and Lumber Company is headquarters among the quarry operators of the entire district for everything in the line of explosives. They carry the Atlas brand, the recognized brand best adapted to quarry uses. Their large warehouse adjoining Ellettsville on the south is always kept well supplied with everything in this line and delivery is made promptly. The firm also carries constantly in stock a large line of lumber suitable for quarry needs. You don't have to wait. Telephone your order in and the truck will be right there with the goods.

(Continued on Page 18)

HUGHES BROS.
LUMBER COMPANY

219 WEST FOURTH STREET
PHONE 6115

OWN
Your HOME

Come In and Let Us Talk
It Over

Our Plan Offers the Solution

We Carry a Large Line of
BUILDING MATERIAL

HIGH CLASS MILL WORK

The
Long Studio

East Side Square

Portrait
Commercial
Kodak

PHONE 753-W BEDFORD, IND.

Office, Quarries and Mills

(Continued from Page 17)

Piping, joints, bolts, brass goods, electrical supplies, a lot of general supplies needed around the mill or quarry are kept in stock. Or it may be you are needing a house pattern or some building hardware. Everything in this line at moderate prices. President Jesse McCoy, in buying for the three stores, Cloverdale, Gosport and Ellettsville, buys in large quantities at the low prices, and he passes the word along to the boys to give the trade the benefit. Mr. Jess Myers, manager at the Ellettsville store, by habit and disposition sees to it that the El-Clo-Go system of prompt service at the low dollar is maintained.

Walker Bros. Stone Company now have fifty people on the payroll, and are running the plant day and night. They have an abundance of work to run them the rest of the season, and have sublet $60,000 in orders the past few weeks. This company has large orders for heavy lathe work, and is well equipped for this class of work. The plant has been materially enlarged this season with machinery and is one of the busiest cut stone plants in the field. Senator W. B. Hoadley, manager, is very optimistic of the future, and expresses the belief that 1932 will prove the greatest year in the history of the industry.

The Carl Furst quarry is going right along in the even tenor of their way, busy as a bee, with no appreciable evidence of the depression that has held the country in its clutches. A large area has recently been stripped and preparations are being made to erect a new 110 foot derrick to take care of the ledges. The various Bedford mills use a lot of the stone from these fine ledges, and shipments also are being made to mills througout the states. Mr. Jackson, superintendent, is producing stone at the minimum cost, and the extra quality of the stone, makes it popular with cutters and sculptors.

The A. J. Thompson Stone Company is having a nice run of orders with prospects that the year's business will be very satisfactory, considering the general financial conditions that have prevailed. A full crew of men are at work on the following jobs: Elk's Lodge Building, Newburgh, New York; St. Justin's Church, Hartford, Connecticut; State Armory, Newburgh, New York; State Armory, Kingston, New York; Old Mill

(Continued on Page 19)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

As Submitted to the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States Treasury Department, June 30th, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$1,438,255.44
Overdrafts	450.37
U. S. Government Bonds, State, County and Municipal Bonds and Other Bonds	1,079,708.55
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures and Equipment	175,130.20
Real Estate Owned, other than Banking House	1,882.14
Cash and Due from Federal Reserve and Other Banks	760,003.92
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasury	6,000.00
Total	$3,461,430.62

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 120,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	210,256.08
National Bank Currency—issued by this bank through the United States Treasury Department	120,000.00
Deposits—Demand, Time, Certified Checks and Cashiers Checks	2,911,174.54
Agreement to repurchase U. S. Government or other Securities sold	100,000.00
Total	$3,461,430.62

Our Trade Mark Is Your Guarantee of Quality

INDIAN : GIANT : CENTURY : VULCAN

TRACING VELLUMS

in the Maroon Colored Cases

These vellums are so treated they take ink without spreading. The lines are sharp and clean. They are more transparent and take pencil lines better. They are tough and will stand erasures and corrections without damage, can be rolled and rerolled again and again without showing signs of wear. Furnished in sheets, printed or plain, or in rolls.

Your sample is ready . . . write for it

Indianapolis Blue Print and Supply Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

DR. V. C. HASKETT

DENTIST

OFFICE IN ALLEN BUILDING

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

OFFICE 2450 —PHONES— RESIDENCE 3315

Office, Quarries and Mills

(Continued from Page 18)

Stream Pumping Station, Wilmington, Delaware.

After a slow start early in the season Harding & Cogswell have picked up some orders and are now fairly busy. As to the prospects for the future Mr. Cogswell would not venture a prediction.

The Matthews Brothers Company has been a regular bee hive of industry for many weeks on a very classical job for the Yale Graduate School of New Haven, Connecticut. The drafting-room has been crowded to its capacity, with a very large corps of draftsmen at work overtime, with all the cutters, carvers and sculptors that the mill could accommodate doing their bit. Every planer, shaper, and diamond saw has been on high gear, with manager, superintendent and foremen watchful and careful that everything was moving in harmonious mesh, for the prompt and satisfactory delivery. This is one of those high-class jobs that can only be entrusted to a high-class firm and high-class workmen. The job embraces a group of five buildings, in Gothic design, with connecting arcades. It is a notable piece of work, and its perfect fabrication reflects due credit on the Matthews Brothers Company, and the splendid workmen of their organization.

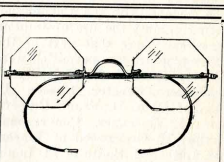
The new University Lutheran Evangelical Church at Bloomington is to be built on the corner of Fess avenue and Seventh street. The cost of the church, including the lot, is $50,000. The Charles A. Pike Lumber and Construction Company was awarded the contract. This company has erected a large number of the business blocks of the city, as well as residential construction. Contracts entrusted to the care of the C. A. Pike Company, are always put through on time and in a satisfactory manner. They are now quite busy, among the work in hand besides the church job are store fronts in the Blair block, north side of the square, and an addition to the Phi Kappa Psi house, with prospects of other contracts in the near future.

QUARRIES AND MILLS RECEIVE BIG CONTRACT

Monday, July 13, the Cut Stone Association of Indiana, through its secretary, Mr. G. P. Cullen, at their offices in Bedford, placed an order for 200,000 Uniform-Proposal Contracts with W. B. Harris & Son, publishers of Quarries and Mills. Bids on the job were received from all the local printers, besides from Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, and other cities. The work done at our plant, under the supervision of W. B. Harris, Jr., has proven so uniformly satisfactory to the limestone operators of this district that quality and prompt service along with satisfactory prices entered in swinging the job.

By a uniform-proposal contract the stone operators are better enabled to maintain satisfactory relations with the trade, together with more harmonious relations and understanding in the organization.

A man inherited a fortune so securely invested that he enjoyed a life annuity of $1,000,000. He has changed wives three times,but they kept getting worse. So he took to drink.



Frank D.Hope

OPTOMETRIST

Eyes Examined and Glasses Accurately Fitted

Reference Cheerfully Given

114 North Walnut Street

Bloomington -:- Indiana

Condensed Statement of the Condition of the

Citizens Loan and Trust Company

At the Close of Business June 30, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans	$1,162,544.89
Overdrafts	983.38
United States and Other Bonds	319,376.15
Furniture and Fixtures	19,247.68
Trust Securities	417,636.26
Real Estate (Company Building)	255,307.17
Bank and Office Building	26,632.40
Cash and Due from Other Banks	530,905.21
Insurance Department	10,750.00
Mortgage Notes Securing Mortgage Certificates	70,000.00
Total	$2,813,384.14

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 150,000.00
Surplus	150,000.00
Undivided Profits	53,611.88
Reserve for Contingencies	17,815.08
Trust Investments	417,636.26
Mortgage Notes Sold	148,900.00
Deposits	1,692,920.92
Bank Building Bonds	112,500.00
First Mortgage Certificates	70,000.00
Total	$2,813,384.14

State of Indiana, County of Monroe, ss:

I, Roy O. Pike, Cashier of the Citizens Loan and Trust Company of Bloomington, Indiana, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true.

ROY O. PIKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me July 3. 1931.

My Commission Expires Oct. 8. 1932. DALE SMITH, Notary Public.

OFFICERS

J. D. SHOWERS, President ROY O. PIKE. Cashier

S. O. HARRELL, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

J. D. SHOWERS, President	FRED MATTHEWS
ROY O. PIKE	G. B. WOODWARD
WILLIAM GRAHAM	W. EDW. SHOWERS
IRA BATMAN	FRANK ALLEN

Clark Memorial Controversy

(Continued from Page 4)

the superstructure where permitted under the specifications was defeated by a vote of nine to six. The members of the Commission voting against the use of Indiana limestone where that part of the superstructure was permitted were Senator Kenneth D. McKeller of Tennessee, Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, D. Frank Culbertson of Vincennes, Congressman Arthur H. Greenwood of Vincennes, Luther E. Smith of St. Louis, Mo., Lee Burns of Indianapolis, Francis H. Gavisk of Indianapolis, Lew M. O'Bannon of Corydon, and Clement J. Richards of Terre Haute. The members of the Commission voting in favor of using Indiana limestone where permitted as a part of the superstructure were Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Congressman Albert H. Vestal of Anderson, Ewing R. Emison of Vincennes, Mrs. Alvin T. Hert of Louisville, Kentucky, Frank C. Ball of Muncie, and Congressman Will R. Wood of Lafayette, the latter by proxy.

The Commission authorized the sub-committee and Senator Fess, the chairman, to sign a contract for the use of Stanstead granite and a contract was subsequently signed with the W. R. Heath Company of Greencastle, Indiana, general contractors.

The Federal law authorizing the George Rogers Clark Commission provides that the Secretary of the Treasury must approve all contracts and through Senator Watson and Congressman Wood protests have been filed with the Secretary of the Treasury against approving the contract and the matter is being held in abeyance in Washington, D. C., pending further inquiry.

Our appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury is based primarily upon the facts (1) that Indiana limestone is satisfactory for the entire structure and that by using Indiana limestone approximately a half million dollars of public money can be saved; (2) that Indiana limestone should be used at least for the superstructure saving the amount hereinbefore indicated; and (3) that the Stanstead granite quarries are located entirely in Canada and are owned and operated by Canadian capital. We believe that at the time the contract was awarded some of the members of the Commission honestly thought that Stanstead granite was quarried in Vermont, which is not the fact, but if Vermont granite were used, the statistics of the United States Department of Commerce show that during 1927 only 22,360 feet of Vermont granite were produced, and in 1928 the amount was 26,020 feet of Vermont granite. No statistics are shown for 1929 and the figures for 1930 are not yet available. This shows that the entire output of Vermont granite for each of these years was about one-third of the amount of granite required for the George Rogers Clark Memorial. As against these quantities of granite, in 1927 a total of 14,054,160 feet of Indiana limestone were produced; in 1928 the amount was 14,917,960 feet, and in 1929 the amount was 14,436,780 feet. These figures show conclusively the relative use of these materials.

The argument was made that the architect for the memorial wanted color and that he could not get color in Indiana limestone, but we produced proof that the Indiana limestone quarries could furnish stone of a color range from dark blue through the grays, orange and yellow to near white.

The argument was made that Indiana limestone was not enduring. We produced proof that the pyramids are built of limestone and that an exhaustive study of the United States government revealed that Indiana limestone would weather less than one-half an inch in 6,400 years, and that the Federal government made sure of the durability of Indiana limestone before adopting it for the Federal building program in Washington, D. C.

The argument was made that Indiana limestone became dirty but we produced proof that this was no more true of Indiana limestone than of granite.

The argument was made that Indiana limestone was porous, but we produced proof that this was merely a slanderous statement which could not be proved.

The argument was made that this was a national project and that the people of Indiana had nothing to say about it, but we produced proof that the people of Indiana had paid $400,000 toward the project and that we should have a substantial part in the undertaking rather than importing stone from a country which is part of an empire which General George Rogers Clark defeated, and that the use of Canadian granite was expensive, entirely unsuited for the purposes of a memorial in Southern Indiana, and that Stanstead granite was not in any particular preferable to Indiana limestone.

The argument was made that the representatives of the Indiana limestone interests made a strenuous campaign to sell limestone for this memorial. We admit the charge. We had a right to try to sell our product. It is no disgrace to try to sell building materials. The granite representatives were not condemned for trying to sell granite. We used only honorable methods and believe we had a right to endeavor strenuously to sell Indiana limestone in Indiana.

We contended also that inasmuch as Indiana citizens had been taxed for this project that the stone interests and stone workmen should in propriety have a substantial part of this work.

That the people of Indiana and the press of our state are in favor of Indiana limestone for this project is obvious and undisputed, as evidenced by editorials in many of our newspapers together with public expression on the part of our people everywhere.

At this writing the matter rests with the Secretary of the Treasury, unless the members of the George Rogers Clark Commission see their error and correct it. We still maintain that inasmuch as Indiana limestone has been used very successfully for memorial purposes throughout the entire country, that the only fitting and proper course is to use Indiana limestone for the George Rogers Clark Memorial at Vincennes.

According to Philip P. Gott, manager of the Trade Association Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, there has been a steady growth of the national trade associations in the last few years. Four hundred and sixteen associations have a combined membership of 360,000.

Outline of Limestone Industry

(Continued from Page 14)

rapid growth of anything may be temporarily arrested, often with rather serious consequences. Business which has expanded under prosperous conditions a little too rapidly for its market, like the child who has shot up like a beanstalk, exhausting its physical strength, must pass through a period of rest, building up and adjustment. When a depression occurs, an industry cannot escape that adjustment period. The Oolitic limestone of southern Indiana is not alone in that respect as many other industries both within and outside of the building field that have grown so rapidly under favorable conditions, must now face the problem of temporarily reduced demand, added to the previously existing overproduction, resulting in the keenest kind of competition, as well as unemployment. This only magnifies the bad effects of the depression in building construction, which the nation as a whole must face until its problems, and to some extent at least, the financial problems of the whole world are placed upon a more sound basis.

The problems of business and finance, especially in building, are so closely linked that one cannot operate on a normal basis when the other does not function properly.

[The second installment of this article, embracing a historical outline of the Oolitic limestone industries development will appear in the next issue of Quarries and Mills.]

Swenson Stone Mill Burned Sunday Night, July 19

Sunday night, July 19th, the mill of the Swenson Stone Company, near Stinesville, was destroyed by fire. The building was consumed and most of the machinery was practically ruined, embracing four planers, four gangs, two diamond saws, one crane, and other machinery. One crane and one diamond saw were not injured. The loss is placed from $40,000 to $50,000, partially covered by insurance. The company was doing a good business, with about thirty-five men on the pay roll. Mr. Swenson, who lives at Champaign, Illinois, arrived the day following the fire. The mill is being rebuilt, and the company hopes to resume operations within a few weeks.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the shorting of an overcharged wire. A storm was prevailing at the time, and the telephone wire entering the office was blown in contact with a high volt-

(Continued on Page 22)

Charter No. 89
(Condensed Statement)
Report of the Condition of the

MONROE COUNTY STATE BANK

at Bloomington, in the State of Indiana, at the close of its business on June 30, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$ 861,439.33
Overdrafts	720.05
Banking House	56,000.00
United States and Other Bonds	282,858.77
Furniture and Fixtures	8,452.74
Other Real Estate Owned	10,650.11
Cash and Due from Banks	465,801.21
Trust Securities	9,700.00
Total	$1,695,622.21

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock—Paid in	$ 100,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided Profits—Net	42,359.06
Deposits	1,493,563.15
Trust Investments	9,700.00
Total	$1,695,622.21

State of Indiana, County of Monroe, ss.

I, S. E. Alexander, Cashier of the Monroe County State Bank of Bloomington, Indiana, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true.

S. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1931.

ROSS D. PARKS, Notary Public.

My Commission Expires Aug. 4, 1934.

OFFICERS

Oscar H. Cravens, Pres. — S. E. Alexander, Cashier
Edwin Corr, Vice-Pres. — Frank Southern, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS

Oscar H. Cravens — Edwin Corr
C. L. Rawles — John W. Cravens
S. W. Collins — W. A. Fulwider — S. E. Alexander

Building Materials

OF ALL KINDS

Contractors and Retailers

PIKE'S

PHONE:
3210

414 North Morton : : : Bloomington, Indiana

Swenson Stone Mill Burns

(Continued from Page 21)

age wire, firing the building. There was no means at hand to fight the flames. Valuable cut stone on cars was saved by the cars being pushed away from the burning building by neighbors who had hurried to the fire.

The Swenson Company is an old well established firm, Mr. Swenson, the president, being one of the oldest and most reliable cut stone men of the country, with wide acquaintance and high standing.

Shipping Facilities--Old Prices

(Continued from Page 15)

f. o. b. at quarry. At the same time the Ellettsville quarries were selling at 35 cents per cubic foot for similar blocks and 45 cents per cubic foot for scabbled blocks in small dimensions. Scabbled blocks of large or unusual dimensions ranged up to $1 per cubic foot. The stone which went into the Illinois State House was billed at $1.

For sawed ashlar (sawed on two sides) the price was from 60 cents to 80 cents, and for stone sawed on four sides, 90 cents to $1.10. These prices prevailed up to 1872-3.

In 1873 the Marion county court house was constructed at 30 cents per cubic foot for mill blocks f. o. b. at quarry, and this price prevailed without much variation up to 1877.

In 1878 the Indiana State Capitol was contracted at 25 cents per cubic foot.

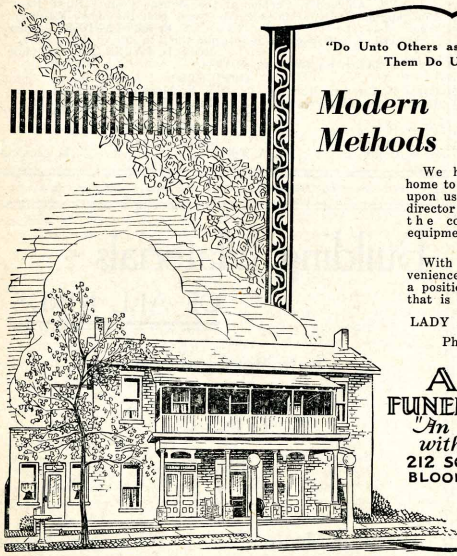
In 1881 the prices were: Mill blocks, 25 cents per cubic foot; scabbled dimension stone, 30 to 35 cents; sawed, two sides, 55 cents; four sides, 75 cents.

By 1891 prices had gradually declined. With improved quarry methods and machinery mill blocks were produced at 20 cents, dimension blocks 25 to 30 cents; sawed, two sides, 35 cents; four sides, 50 cents.

These prices by general agreement were maintained until October, 1895, since which time each quarry has fixed its own prices.

OIL MANUFACTURED FROM COAL

Oil is to be made from coal by a British firm through a process recently patented, and a plant to handle 1,000 tons a week is being built in England. It is claimed that one ton of raw coal can be treated by the process in each retort in twenty-four hours, and the output is estimated at 10,000 gallons of gasoline, 10,000 gallons of fuel oil and 750 tons of smokeless coal a week, in addition to sufficient gas to heat the retorts.



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Modern Methods

We have a fine funeral home to offer those who call upon us. The really modern director prides himself upon the completeness of his equipment.

With every modern convenience at hand, we are in a position to give a service that is satisfactory to all.

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ALLEN FUNERAL HOME

"An Institution with an Ideal"

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BLOOMINGTON, IND.

1%

The average electric bill is approximately 1 per cent of the family budget.

Yet electricity will preserve, prepare and cook the food for the daily three meals and wash the dishes after each meal.

It will sweep and dust—in fact, do everything there is to be done in connection with house-cleaning.

It will do the family washing with little human effort. It will do the family sewing.

Through the radio, it will provide entertainment for children and grown-ups.

Every dollar spent for electric service is a dollar spent for additional comfort, convenience and leisure.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
OF INDIANA
(FORMERLY INTERSTATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY)

B. G. HOADLEY QUARRIES, Inc.

Block Sawed
Buff Variegated Gray
INDIANA LIMESTONE
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

BEDFORD CUT STONE CO.

BEDFORD, IND.
Since '97

SWENSON STONE COMPANY

Cut, Planed, Turned, Sawed
Indiana Limestone
Quarry and Mill Stinesville, Indiana
Branch Plant Kankakee, Illinois
Office: BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

J. M. HOADLEY, Inc.

SAWED, PLANED
TURNED and CUT
LIMESTONE FROM INDIANA
BLOOMINGTON : INDIANA
P. O. Box 23 Phone 2225

Harding & Cogswell

- *Cut Stone Contractors* -

ELLETTSVILLE — INDIANA

INDEPENDENT LIMESTONE CO.

Bloomington, Ind.

Producers
"NORRAY" BUFF "PENNEL" GRAY
"RAYTON" VARIEGATED
New York Office 722--723 101 Park Avenue

QUARRIES AT BLOOMINGTON AND VICTOR, INDIANA

REED-POWERS CUT STONE CO.

Incorporated
CUT STONE CONTRACTORS AND QUARRYMEN
MILL AND MAIN OFFICE: BEDFORD, INDIANA

HUNTER BROS. STONE CO.

Bloomington, Indiana
Block and Sawed Oolitic Limestone
Gray - Buff - Grabuf - Variegated

A. J. Thompson Stone Co.

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE
Cut Stone Contractors
ELLETTSVILLE - INDIANA

Fluck Cut Stone Company, Inc.

CONTRACTORS
INDIANA LIMESTONE
BLOOMINGTON : INDIANA

SHAWNEE SERVICE

STONE SATISFACTION

COMPANY COOPERATION

SHAWNEE CARRARA

—A dense cream white Indiana Limestone particularly adaptable for monumental buildings.

SHAWNEE ORIENTAL

—Economical.....Just the stone for those appreciating a trace of colors.

This Company proposes to merit and retain the confidence and patronage of the trade that made possible its development and expansion.

Block, sawed, planed and turned Indiana Limestone for the cut stone trade. Cut Ready to Set for the Larger Operations.

Eastern Quarry Sales
ARLANDO MARINE CO., Inc.
7 EAST 42nd STREET
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SHAWNEE STONE CO.
BLOOMINGTON, IND.
(Successors to CENTRAL OOLITIC STONE CO.)

Eastern Cut Stone Rep.
CHAS. C. JENKINS
30 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK CITY

General Offices
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

Chicago Offices
2120-40 SOUTH KEDZIE AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. B. Harris & Son ∵ **Ellettsville, Indiana**

Publishers Quarries and Mills Monthly

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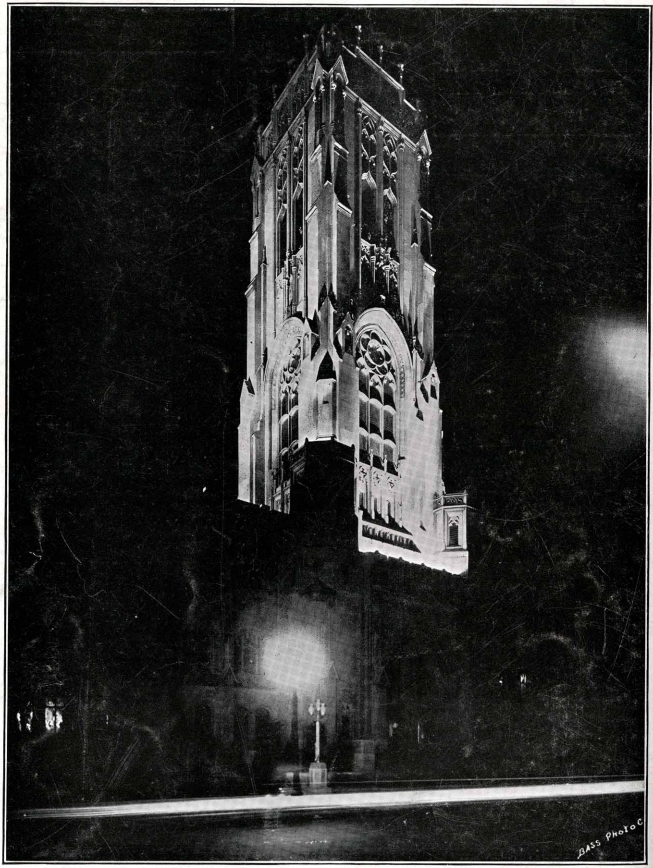
Specialize on Printing for Quarry and Mill Operators

Let Us Quote You Prices On UNIFORM PROPOSAL CONTRACTS, Planer Tickets, Etc. Anything You May Need in the Line of Printing : : : : : : :



Tower Scottish Rite Cathedral, Indianapolis

Matthews Brothers Company

18 PIONEERS 62 ∵ ∵ ∵ Bloomington, Indiana

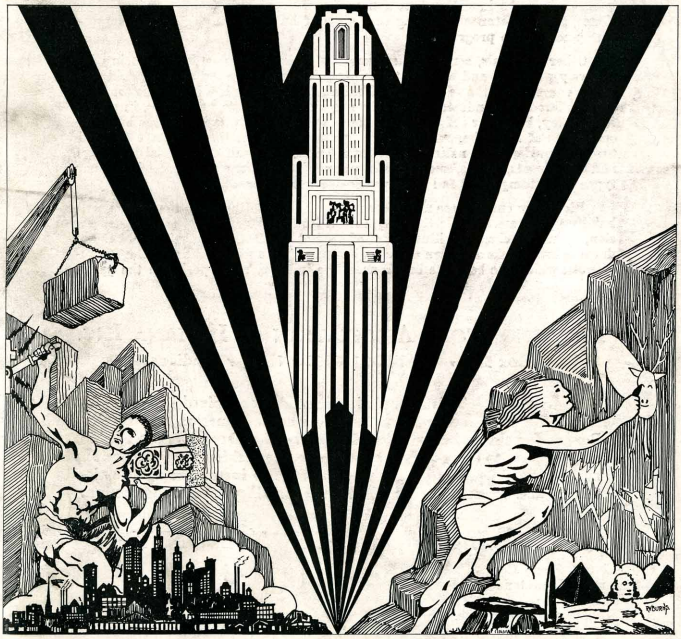
Indiana State Library
State House

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

Quarries and Mills

Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —



Volume 2, No. 10 **November 1931** $1.00 per Year

622.22
Q125

INDIANA LIMESTONE

WE all hear a lot of talk about the big jobs that are being figured from time to time—those few big projects of outstanding importance of which there are seldom if ever enough to go around and keep all the mills and quarries busy. In this scramble for the bigger contracts that class of work has taken on an undue importance and the true significance and value of the smaller work overlooked.

This is a great mistake that the industry here is making, for it is not those jobs of the first magnitude that have in the past and will in the future keep this industry busy. These are merely "sweetners." It is the steady inflow of the smaller work from all parts of the country, and the steady inflow of carload orders for block and sawed stone from the Cut Stone Trade that really forms the back-bone of the operations of this district. Without that steady flow of smaller work the industry here can never approach its production capacity. Hence, the importance of giving that class of building activity a more important place on the program.

Other materials, some of them substitutes for natural stone, are being intensively promoted and in order to maintain its position in the building field and in due course, with the resumption of building, regain the loss in volume that has been suffered, this industry must take steps to see that its product is, in an effective way, kept ever before the architects and builders who handle the building operations of lesser importance:—the grade schools in the smaller cities and towns throughout the nation, small town banks, the small commercial buildings and store fronts, houses, small apartment and flat buildings and the various other types of buildings that fall more particularly in the small building field.

Right now entirely too much importance is being attached to the government building program. While this may help a lot in tiding us through the depression, let us not chase the illusive pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow, but get down to brass tacks and plan an active campaign for a goodly share of that smaller work which has been the backbone of the industry's prosperity in the past.

BUILDING STONE ASSOCIATION OF INDIANA, INC.

Box 54 BLOOMINGTON Indiana

Purpose:—This Association has been organized by the operators listed below as an information and service Bureau for the industry here. It will be the earnest effort of this organization to serve the cut stone trade, the architectural profession and building public in every way possible to insure the most satisfactory and economical use of this stone in all types of construction.

NO SALES SERVICE ONLY

MEMBERS

Bedford Cut Stone Co.
Bloomington Limestone Co.
Empire Stone Co.
B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc.
Carl Furst Co.
Harding & Cogswell, Inc.
Indian Hill Stone Co.
Independent Limestone Co.
Matthews Brothers Co.
Monon Stone Co.
Mutual Oolitic Cut Stone Co.
Shawnee Stone Co.
Swenson Stone Co.
Victor Oolitic Stone Co.
H. A. Woolery & Son

Directory - Quarries-Mills, Indiana Limestone District

INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
A. E. Dickinson, President, Chicago
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F. E. Bryan, General Vice President, Chicago
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L. P. Corey, Compt. and Chief of Acct. Dept., Bedford
C. J. Black, Purchasing Agent, Bedford
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George B. Reed, Assistant V. President, Bloomington
CUT STONE DEPARTMENT
Gustave Stieglitz, Vice President in Charge
L. E. Donaldson, Asst. V. Pres. in Charge of Con. Rel.
John MacMillan, Asst. V. Pres. and Production Mgr.
Glen Carter, Superintendent of Gr. No. 1 Mills, Bedford
A. B. Thompson, Supt. of Gr. No. 4 Mills, Bloomington
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Clarence T. Drayer, Asst. to the Sales Mgr., Bedford
B. M. Pettit, Vice Pres. & Architectural Consultant, Chicago, Illinois
SAFETY AND LABOR DEPARTMENT
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N. R. Tovey, Asst. and Super. of Emp. Bur., Bedford
Wm. A. French, Mgr. Employment Bur. Bloomington

INDIAN HILL STONE COMPANY
Bloomington, Indiana, Box 2
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Charles McHenry, Superintendent

MONON STONE COMPANY
Plant Office, Bloomington, Indiana
Chicago Office: Tribune Tower
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Howard F. Fagan, General Superintendent

H. A. WOOLERY & SON
Bloomington, Indiana
Charles C. Woolery, General Manager
Ralph and Robert Woolery, Superintendents

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Miss Anna T. Reed, Vice President

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Bloomington, Indiana
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Fred W. Wasmund, Secretary-Treasurer

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Bloomington, Indiana
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Spencer K. Norton, Secretary-Treasurer

HUNTER BROTHERS STONE COMPANY
Bloomington, Indiana
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Morton C. Hunter, V. President and General Manager
Pierce Dodds, Superintendent

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Office: Bloomington, Indiana; Telephone: 4436
B. G. Hoadley, Pres. John A. Hoadley, Sec.-Treas.
B. G. Hoadley, General Manager

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Bloomington, Indiana
Fred Matthews, Pres. Irvin S. Matthews, V. Pres.
Allen V. Buskirk, Secretary-Treasurer

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Quarrymen and Cut Stone Contractors—Bloomington
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Arthur H. Earle, Superintendent

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Bedford, Indiana
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W. A. Bollman, Sec.-Treas. F. A. Brooks, Sales Mgr.
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Bedford, Indiana
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D. K. Miers, Secretary, Bloomington, Indiana
Wm. Hubbard, Sales Manager, Bloomington, Indiana
Offices:
915 Chamber of Commerce Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
Ralph C. Correll
Room 636, 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois
Hubert L. Beck
411 Construction Industries Building, Dallas, Texas
Gilbert D. Dust
1058 Maccabee Bldg., Detroit, Mich., Glenn H. Burch
Rm. 602, 535 5th Ave., New York, N. Y., M. J. Morgan
Builders Exchange Bldg., 1104 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
Wm. R. Brown
6151 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri, Geo. W. McMillan
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Roy Mulholland, Chief Draftsman, Bloomington, Ind.
Sam Beaumont, Supt. Maple Hill, Bloomington, Ind.
Richard Kelley, Sup. Kelley Quarry, Bloomington, Ind.
Bert Scisco, Supt. Johnson Quarry, Smithville, Ind.
Raymont Deckard, Supt. Johnson Mill, Bloomington
Grover Shields, Supt. Maple Hill Mill, Bloomington
Herschel Neal, Supt. Clifs Mill, Bloomington, Indiana
Theodore Skinner, Supt Skinner Mill, Bloomington
W. J. Franzmann, Supt., Crowe Mill, Ellettsville, Ind.

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T. J. Sare, V. Pres. Albert Hoadley, Sec.-Treas.

HOADLEY BROTHERS STONE COMPANY
Bloomington, Indiana
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W. B. Hoadley, V. Pres. Albert Hoadley, Sec.-Treas.

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Wilbur V. Glover, Sec. Glen C. Frank, Supt.

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Mr. Edward Edinger
Bedford, Indiana, Office:
Room 405 Citizens National Bank
Mrs. Clara Edinger Downing

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Bedford, Indiana
C. D. Donato, President

BEDFORD STONE VENEER COMPANY
EMBREE & MITCHELL
Office: Bedford, Indiana

SWENSON STONE CO., Office: Bloomington, Indiana
Quarry and Mill: Stinesville, Indiana
Branch Plant: Kankakee, Illinois
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Bloomington, Indiana
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Theo. J. Louden, Sec. W. H. McNight, Treas.
John G. Wilson, Mill Superintendent

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Parks Nutter, General Manager

WALLIS STONE COMPANY
Stinesville, Indiana

HARDING & COGSWELL, Office: Ellettsville, Ind.
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W. G. Cogswell, Sec'y-Treas. R. C. Digel, Estimator
K. B. Summit, Supt. Planers, R. Wickens, Supt. Cutters

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Robert Ingalls, In charge of Quarries
R. A. Pearson, In Charge Cut Stone Department
Frank Becker, In Charge Drafting Department
C. F. Owens, In Charge Estimating Department
E. H. Bartlett, Purchasing Agent
O. C. Sappenfield, Traffic Manager
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E. M. Haas, Newman-Stern Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
H. C. Quackenbush, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago Illinois

FLUCK CUT STONE CO., Inc., Bloomington, Indiana
Hugh W. Fluck, Pres.; A. J. Fluck, Vice Pres.-Secy.

QUARRIES AND MILLS

INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY W. B. HARRIS & SON

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VOLUME 2 ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 10

Whistling Through the Woods as Aid to Keep Courage

That's what most of the stone operators throughout the Indiana Limestone District have done this year. During the early months of 1931 there was big talk of the business expected a little later in the season. This was by the optimistic. The conservative, more level-headed men, who have passed through similar fires, were not so sure, but most of them joined in—just whistling to keep up courage.

The year has been a disappointment. From the large number of jobs figured early in the season many operators predicated their hope and belief of a resumption of business.

In the face of slight improvements of business now, the large amount of government work ready for construction, residential and commercial work in sight, the year 1932 holds out relief from present depressed and distressed conditions. The F. W. Dodge Company, in its latest report, accounts for a building program of around seven billion dollars, and with such a huge program to be executed in the near future, the limestone district has reasonable assurance of plenty of business.

The total sales of Indiana Limestone in 1930 was 12,308,340 cubic feet, valued at $15,276,487, a decrease of 12 per cent in quantity and value from 1929. Sales for 1931 not yet tabulated, will show a heavy decrease from 1930.

* * * *

Firmly convinced that the business for 1932 will show marked improvement, with perhaps heavy demands for blocks of various dimensions, the large quarry operators of the district anticipating heavier demands, now have their stacking yards well supplied, ready for any emergency that may arise.

In this issue of Quarries and Mills will be found pictures of the great quarries of the district with practically unlimited equipment and capital to supply the nation's needs with the finest Indiana Limestone for which our hills are famous.

The achievements of these firms in the stone industry places them throughout the district as the outstanding quarrymen of the famous Indiana Limestone, representing an industry nation wide in its scope, with a personnel of old experienced operators who have grown up with the business, and have succeeded by reason of capable, prompt, conscientious personal service to their patrons, with a grade of stone recognized by

Everybody as the Highest Grade from Tested Quarries.

An analysis of the phenominal growth of the Indiana Limestone industry accords the credit to the energy, courage and staying qualities of these pioneers, who without "chart or compass," blazed the trail, met the difficulties incident to initial development, resulting in a well organized, successful service to the Nation, in supplying its enduring product, the leading Building Stone of the Nation.

With such years as the past two it has taken careful management to keep the old boat with even keel, but with the best equipment that money can buy, and an abundance of cash and credit, these firms are finishing the year, most of them to the good, or losses negligible, ready for the big year of 1932.

Labor Party Starts Fight On Sales Tax

The American federation of labor launched a nation-wide fight against the proposed passage by congress of a sales tax at their recent National Convention.

After acclaiming a resolution against the sales tax as presented by its executive committee, the fifty-first convention of the federation urged the restoration of the federal gift tax and an increase in Federal income and state inheritance taxes as a means of disposing of the revenue problem.

A circular setting forth the Federation's stand was ordered distributed throughout the nation to bring about pressure by local groups upon their congressmen.

The executive council said the only persons to be benefitted by a sales tax "are the two per cent of the population who pay an income tax. The burden of taxation would fall upon the 98 per cent who do not pay an income tax. They now pay an indirect tax on everything they buy. The sales tax will increase that tax load."

Verbal tirades against all forms of convict labor and convict work occupied the delegates for more than an hour, as they sought means of obtaining more work for the unions.

World registration of motor vehicles on Jan. 1, 1931, totaled 35,805,632, of which 26,697,308 were registered in the United States.

Straightforward Stone Advertising Eliminating Innuendo

Recently there appeared in newspapers and on bill boards throughout the country, an advertisement depicting traffic policemen on street duty, alarmed, in fact frightened by the speed of a passing motor car. Too amazed to give chase and hand out the customary ticket or court summons, one of the cops ejaculated—Whew! that must have been—"(the trade name of a well known and widely distributed gasoline). Here we have, although humorous, legitimate advertising. The refining company sponsoring this advertisement does not in any way endeavor to discredit the product of its competitors. No claim is made of double distilling, superior gravity tests, extraordinary or unreasonable mileage accomplishments not attainable in gasoline distributed by competitors. The public's attention is called solely to the merits of this particular refining company's product. From the advertisement no one would know but what this refining company was the only producer of gasoline. The result is that the advertisement pulls—it makes friends for the company. Friends make sales and sales make profits. That is the object of advertising.

The advertisement referred to is but one of millions of judicious, straightforward advertisements that are yearly piling up increased sales for their sponsors.

Why can't all advertising in the stone industry, in fact all selling be equally as clean cut? We hope it will, and soon, yet it seems as though some must be convinced that the seller has plenty to do, and that he obtains the most favorable consideration, when he talks of the merits of his own company and its product, cautiously and purposely avoiding reflection upon his competitors.

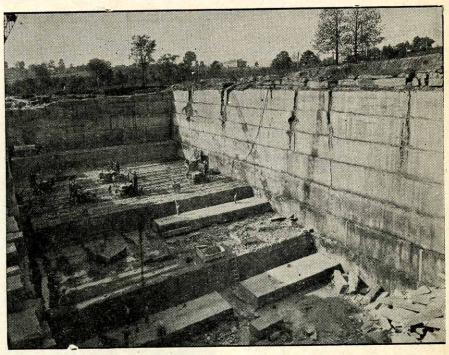
This month's issue of a Magazine akin to the stone industry carries a paid advertisement of one of the larger producers of Indiana Limestone. This advertisement is not convincing as to what this particular company is doing in the way of advertising and promotion, yet by innuendo, it refers to what competitors are not doing and, naturally, causes those interested to investigate and determine definitely just what such competitors are really doing. Such investigation would disclose that these competitors are actually minding their own business, devoting one hundred per cent of their time to promoting and selling Indiana Limestone.

What then can be the conclusion of the prospective user of Indiana Limestone? None other than that he will place his business with those who confine their activities solely as between the buyer and seller without the slightest mention of the other fellow. This advertisement goes further in its misleading ramifications and, again by innuendo, would lead its readers to believe that all of the tested proven quarries belong to this particular company.

No investigation is necessary to determine the truthfulness of such a declaration. Every one connected with the architectural profession or with construction activities is well aware of the fact that there are many quarries, not the property of the sponsor of this advertisement, that are both tested and proven, tested to the extent of government analysis showing the stone to be the equal of any produced in the Indiana Limestone district and proven by the fact that the stone from such quarries has been satisfactorily used in many of the country's outstanding structures without the least indication of structural failures, discoloration or disintegration.

Why then with no question having arisen as to the quarries of this advertiser being both tested and proven, should there be occasion, even by innuendo, to intimate that other quarries in the district do not bear a like reputation? Advertising of this character can but bring forth denial and controversy, and worst of all arouses suspicion and mistrust in the mind of the potential user.

Again we say straightforward advertising, which can not be subjected to question, is a real impetus to selling. It makes friends, establishes confidence and brings forth the respect of competitors. It is essential, either in advertising, or its ultimate objective—selling—to confine your declarations to the merits of your company and its product. Leave the other fellow alone—your accomplishments will be greater, as generally speaking, the buyer resents knocking and the upshot of it all is that a knock generally becomes a boost for the fellow against whom discrediting remarks or statements are directed.



Picture Showing Wonderful Ledges B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana

Prominent Quarries of Indiana Limestone District

As citizens of the Indiana Limestone district we have reason to be very proud that our home counties of Monroe and Lawrence produce over 60 per cent of the limestone used in the United States for structural purposes.

Who of us has not felt a little chesty when we step into the Indiana State House, recognizing that the massive structure is built of the enduring stones contributed by our rugged hills; you remember your thrill of pride when you stand admiring the great Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, the Scottish Rite Cathedral, the great War Memorial, the Masonic Temple and the many commercial blocks and homes in our Capitol City built of the product that is the source of our community life and prosperity. Nor is it necessary for us to even leave our own counties to get a pleasing view of the uses of our stone. Few structures in the land exhibit the builder's skill to a higher standard of perfection or excels the architectural designs of the home court houses, churches, Masonic temples, etc. Especially the Indiana University buildings are among the outstanding structures of the Nation, and reflect in a concrete way the confidence of the officials of the great University in the stone as a superior building material.

Presenting the Indiana Limestone Industry in a larger sense, the scope assumes national proportions, reaching a prominence of importance in the structural field of the United States. Contractors, architects and builders generally recognize that there is no stone on the market that responds so easily to the cutter or carver's tool, has more durability, or presents a better or more lasting appearance than Indiana Limestone. There is a massive, assuring richness about a building of our Stone that wins admiration with a cumulative satisfying future.

Indiana Limestone is accepted by the government as the outstanding exterior building material, as demonstrated by its uses in the larger government buildings at Washington and the hundreds of government buildings throughout the United States.

Scarcely a town of 20,000 inhabitants of the nation but has a bank, a church, or some sort of building made of our stone, and its wide usage in every city of the land gives it a place of unusual prominence and merit.

* * * * *

B. G. HOADLEY QUARRIES, INCORPORATED

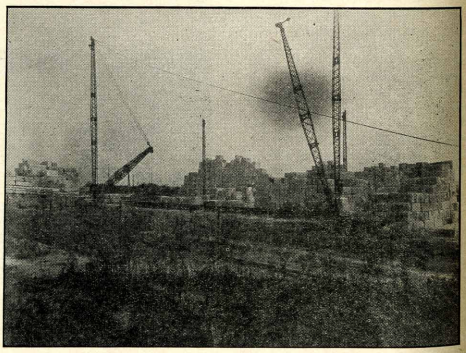
In this issue of Quarries and Mills we are presenting pictures of the most prominent quarries of the district. Quarries producing stone of the highest grade; quarries recognized by the architects and contractors of the nation as of the highest merit, unlimited capacity, with a personnel of pioneers in the industry whose knowledge of the business has proven a valuable asset.

One of the largest producers of blocks of fine proven grades is that of B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc., adjoining Bloomington on the north. The wonderful ledges of this quarry run deep, of an even texture, solid, without flaws or waste, and is easily quarried. The company has a clientele extending throughout the length and breadth of the land, among the contractors and mill operators, and their stone has gone into some of the largest buildings in the various cities.

Mr. B. G. Hoadley ranks as one of the most prominent and successful pioneers of the belt. He is known nationally as the man who furnished and fabricated the stone for the massive Tribune Tower, of Chicago. It required nerve of an unusual type to undertake a job of this dimension, but with the characteristic Hoadley knowledge, energy, and perseverance the job went over strictly on time. While not in the cut stone business, the company has a mill for custom sawing.

Prominent in the organization of the company is Mr. John A. Hoadley, son of B. G., a "chip off the old block," an untiring worker, congenial and popular with the men of the plant, and with the trade.

Mr. John Hoadley, deceased, well known pioneer of Stinesville, father of B. G. and John W. Hoadley, both prominent in the stone industry, was among the first men to engage in the cut stone business. Besides the sons above named, a long line of grandsons, are well and favorably known stone operators in the belt. There seems to be a traditional choice for "stone" and knowledge of the same by these grandsons.



View of B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana.

THE SHAWNEE STONE CO.

The largest mill, cut stone and quarry operators in the Bloomington district, is the Shawnee Stone Co. Their Central mill in Bloomington is very large and embraces an equipment of every class of machinery of the latest improved types, rendering the plant capable of maximum production at minimum costs.

Their splendid quarries, a few miles southwest of Bloomington, are extensive, with unexcelled capacity and equipment for quarrying and stacking stone. Their superior grades of stone, "Shawnee Oriental," and "Shawnee Carrara," are two of the most popular products in the entire district. Mill operators, cutters, carvers and sculptors among the trade fraternities throughout the land, by thorough tests, have created a wide and rapidly increasing demand for these Shawnee products.

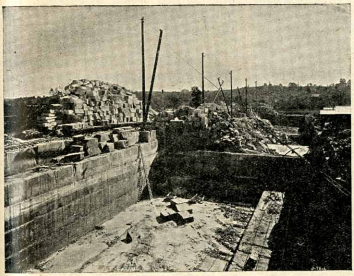
The largest order for carving and sculptured figures that ever came to the district, being ornamental panels and figures for the restoration of the Fine Arts Building at Chicago, was executed by this company.

The company maintains offices in New York and Chicago, with Central offices in Bloomington.

Mr. J. L. Torphy, president of the company, has been connected in a large way with the stone industry for many years, and has been actively identified with the opening and development of some of the largest properties in the district. His father, John Torphy, was a pioneer in the field, and during his years of activity was considered the most proficient quarrymen in the belt.

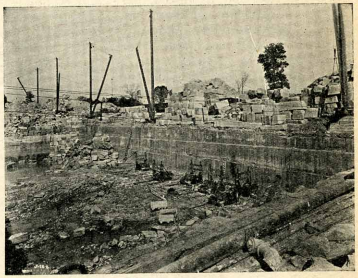
Mr. Walter Drayer, the popular salesman with nation wide acquaintance, is First-Vice President, W. R. Mahan, Vice President, and Fred W. Wasmund, Secretary-Treasurer.

Where Shawnee Stone is Produced

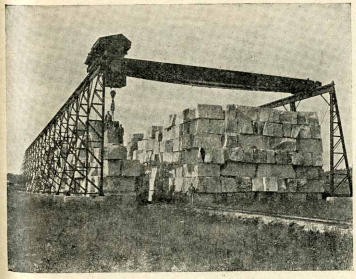


QUARRY LOOKING SOUTH

Located seven miles southwest of Bloomington, Indiana, the quarries of the Shawnee Company are in the heart of the oolitic district. Opened some four years ago in a small way the demand for this splendid stone necessitated expansion. The quarries are now producing a million and a quarter cubic feet of the finest of Indiana Limestone annually.

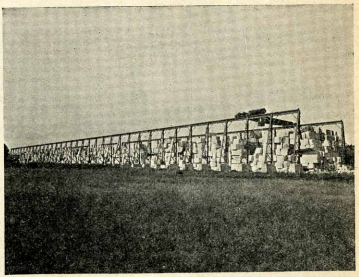


QUARRY LOOKING NORTH



STORAGE YARD SHOWING CRANE

Originators of the tramway as the most feasable way of efficiently storing and loading out block stone the Shawnee Stone Company now has a storage tramway



STORAGE YARD, CAPACITY 500,000 CU. FT.

1,000 feet in length which at all times is well stocked with seasoned stone thus assuring the trade prompt service and satisfactory stone.

Home Building Conference December 2nd - 5th

Recognizing that residential building in the United States is at a very low ebb, and that the country is sadly in need of an expansion of housing facilities, President Hoover has called a Home Building Conference to meet at Washington December 2nd to 5th.

This will mark the completion of a year's preparation and research by preliminary committees comprising more than 400 civic and business leaders throughout the country. More than 1,000 delegates are expected to attend the sessions.

The conference will be the first of its kind to be held in the United States on so large a scale. The entire subject of home building and ownership will be discussed, including the problems of financing, design, equipment, city planning, household management and other related topics. Representatives will be present from each of the forty-eight states and from many which are interested in the immediate subject or in programs leading to the improvement of existing conditions of housing or homemaking.

"Adequate housing goes to the very roots of well-being of the family, and the family is the social unit of the nation," President Hoover said in issuing the call. "The question involves important aspects of health, morals, education and efficiency. Nothing contributes more to social stability and the happiness of our people than the surroundings of their homes. Although we have a larger proportion of adequate housing than any other country, we have not yet reached our ideal of homes for all our people. It should be possible in our country for any person of sound character and industrious habits to provide himself with adequate and suitable housing and preferably own his own home.

"This principle I believe to be sound and controlling at all times. It is unnecessary to point out the beneficial effect which a well-considered nation-wide program directed to the extension of home building and home ownership in the immediate future would have upon our current unemployment and economic situation. The forthcoming conference, however, was initiated to deal with the question under long-range plan. It will be doubly fortunate if it should result not only in a sounder permanent policy but in some degree of relief of current unemployment and in stimulation of the industries upon which building depends.

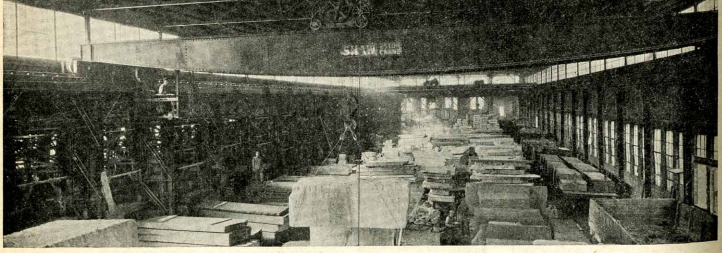
"The question touches many phases of both public and private activity. One of the important questions is finance. The present depression has given emphasis to the fact that the credit system in home building is not as satisfactorily organized as other branches of credit. Commerce, industry and, to a large extent, farm mortgages all have more effective financial reservoirs. In order to enable the purchase of homes on what amounts to the installment plan it is necessary to place first and, often enough, second mortgages. The building and loan associations have performed a great service in this field, but they cannot without assistance carry the burden.

"First mortgages, carried so largely by the savings banks and insurance companies, have been affected by competition with bonds and other forms of investment. Second mortgages are also necessary to many people. In the period of expansion preceding the current depression rates for second mortgages, including commissions, discounts and other charges, rose in many cities to the equivalent of 20 or 25 per cent per annum. This not only stifled home ownership, but led to the loss of many homes through the trades involved."

Wages of building mechanics are being reduced in a large number of cities throughout the United States. In many instances the decrease has been the result of action on the part of mechanics themselves. This is certainly one way to bring about an increase in construction volume.

Too high prices always lead to a depression. Too low prices always precede a period of prosperity. We have had too high prices, and now we have too low prices. It is time for the old rule to apply.

By the time we've solved today's problems we'll have a new set.



Looking West Through Mill of Shawnee Stone Company, Bloomington, Indiana. Charles Gilbert Shaw
Ample gang saw equipment places this company in a position to render prompt service on all sawed orders. Our properties are located on the Illinois Central and C. I. & L. systems thus insuring adequate shipping facilities.

Quarries of the District

THE INDEPENDENT LIMESTONE COMPANY

Ranking right up among the largest producing quarries of the district, are those of the Independent Limestone Company— quarries, Nos. 1 and 2—located about five miles south of Bloomington, in the section of the field famous for high production with the minimum waste in quarrying. The ledges at these quarries are very solid, free from breaks and flaws, and the blocks taken out possess a beautiful color and excellent texture that has made the stone very popular among the builders and contractors.

By reason of its high qualities the stone from these quarries has been sought both for exterior wall construction and interior finish in some of the largest and most expensive structures in the country.

There is a beauty and richness of color in the Independent's "Norray" Buff that few stones possess, and their "Pennel" gray and "Rayton" Variegated are very popular and enter into a wide range of construction throughout the country.

Anticipating a largely increased demand for stone during the winter and early spring, the company has a large supply of the various dimensions quarried ahead.

Jesse Gordon Ray is President of the company, Henry Struble, Vice President, and Spencer K. Norton, Secretary-Treasurer. The company maintains offices at 101 Park Avenue, New York, with the main offices at Bloomington, Ind.

The Independent Limestone Co. has a high standing with the trade and is a valuable asset to the industry and to Monroe county.

* * * * * *

The General Electric Co. now subjects light bulbs to a "gravity Impact Tester" before putting them on the market.

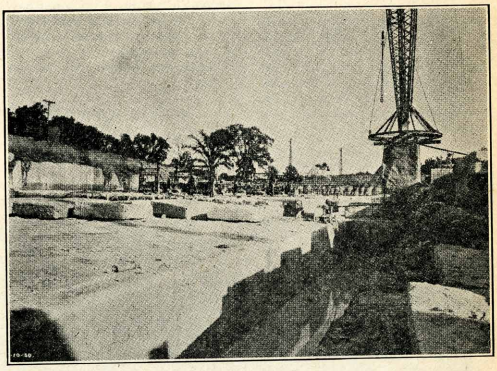
Business Conditions of the Limestone District

Written for Quarries and Mills by H. S. BRIGHTLY *Sec'y-Director Building Stone Association of Indiana, Inc.*

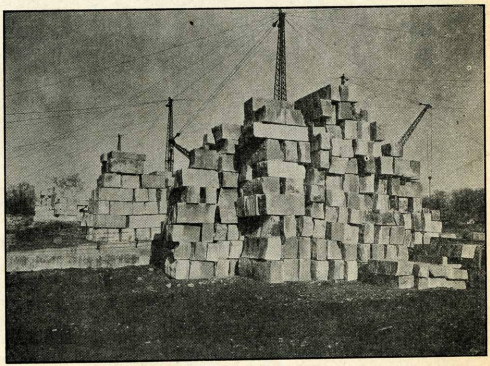
That the operators of the Oolitic Limestone district now feel the depression keenly is only natural both on account of the large production facilities of the quarries and mills of this district and the present scarcity of the average run of building work. People throughout the whole U. S. who have been out of work or are now facing the possibility of unemployment quite naturally are unanimously against any increase in their tax burdens. This has meant that a great many worthy bond issues for school building programs and other municipal programs involving the use

(Continued on page 8)

VIEW OF QUARRY NO. 2—INDEPENDENT LIMESTONE CO. BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA



STACKING YARD—INDEPENDENT LIMESTONE COMPANY



Quarries of the District

H. A. WOOLERY & SON

Mr. Henry A. Woolery, the senior member of the firm of H. A. Woolery & Son, is one of the pioneers of the Indiana Limestone Industry, and in the early development of the stone business was manager and the leading spirit in opening some of the largest quarries in the district. His entry into the business dates back nearly a half century.

In 1910 a partnership was entered into by H. A. Woolery and his son, Charles C. Woolery. In 1913 they built a mill south of Clear Creek and engaged in the cut stone business. Later the mill was enlarged, and is now one of the best in the field.

In 1927 the company purchased what was known as the Sudbury land, a short distance south of Bloomington, and in 1930 built a mill near the quarry. The development of the quarry is showing wonderful ledges of high grade stone, popular with the mills of the district and throughout the states, besides a valuable source in supplying their own mills and cut stone trade.

For a life time the name of Henry Woolery has stood among business associates and friends in the district and in a large way throughout the states as the personification of integrity and honor, and his well established policy is a cardinal principle of his son, Charles C. Woolery, who is now the active manager of the firm. Associated with the company as Superintendents are Ralph and Robert Woolery.

As cut stone contractors and quarrymen, H. A. Woolery & Son are recognized prominently for their ability to execute an order on schedule time and in the most honorable manner.

Business Conditions of District

(Continued from page 7)

of stone have been temporarily voted down. Programs that the public ordinarily are for and would vote upon favorably, have thus been deferred until some later date. This does not mean that these bond issues have been killed, but merely deferred until a feeling of confidence and more prosperous condition in general business have not only arrived but reached out to the minds and hearts of the rank and file of the nation. This deferment further means that there is a backing up of needed building projects that must be proceeded with later on in greater volume than would otherwise be the case.

The operators of this district are dependent upon this more or less routine business to make up a considerable portion of the volume demand on the industry here. The big jobs, of which there have been

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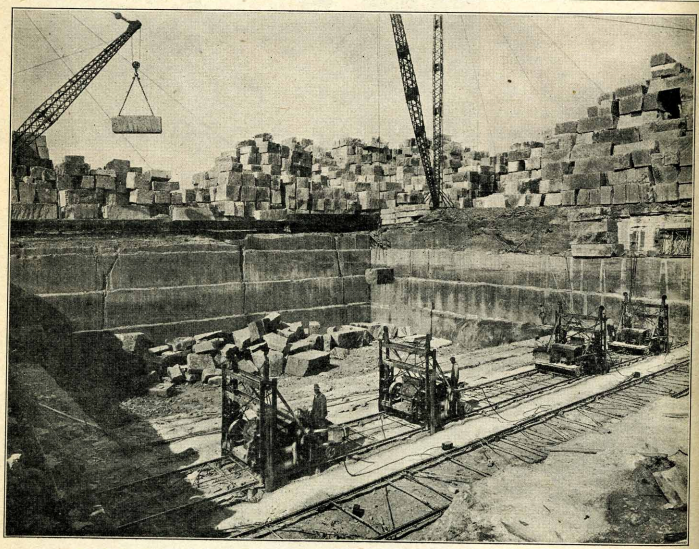


QUARRY AND STACKING YARD OF H. A. WOOLERY & SON, SOUTH OF BLOOMINGTON
Solid Ledges of Great Depth, Fine Texture and Beautiful Color.

Quarries of the District

THE REED-POWERS CUT STONE COMPANY

Prominent among the cut stone contractors and quarrymen is the Reed-Powers Company, with offices at Bedford. By a straight forward course in the conduct of their business the company has built up a large clientele throughout the states with the builders and contractors, with whom their relations have been very satisfactory, during a long series of years.

Mr. W. E. Powers, President and General Manager of the company, is of that genial, square, fine type of men, whose business career has been actuated by the principles involved in the golden rule, and but one result can follow such a course,—the most satisfactory business relations. Miss Anna T. Reed, Vice President and Secretary, has proven an official of the highest type of efficiency and fidelity, an asset so vital to the success of the company.

In connection with the other quarry operations of the Reed-Powers Company, over two years ago they acquired a large acreage north of Bloomington, just bordering on the famous Hunter Valley Sector, and have developed ledges of the known quality and beauty of that famous and nationally tested buff stone that has been so popular with contractors in the construction of beautiful churches, banks and large commercial blocks, in the cities of the land.

A picture of their quarry, in this issue, shows the machines just ready to leave the second floor, to start on the third floor. This and the other ledges, which have been worked out to the west are of that solid type that when a cut is turned over it is thoroughly dependable and the finest of mill blocks are loaded out with every assurance of satisfaction. The company supplies a large amount of this stone to the trade, besides extensive use in their mills at Bedford.

Mr. Frank Ridge, Superintendent of the quarry, says he hopes to get out several hundred thousand feet the coming year of this superior buff that "tops the market."

* * * * * *

A North Carolina master farmer obtained a yield of forty-three bushels an acre from sixty acres of wheat.

* * * * * *

A woman seldom comes out of a sullen spell until she's sure her husband has suffered as much as she thinks he should.

* * * * * *

The petty troubles of our friends amuse us; when the same things happen to us they seem to be mighty serious.

Chas. Gilbert Shaw

BLOOMINGTON QUARRY OF REED-POWERS CO. LEDGES VERY SOLID, HIGHEST GRADE

Quarries of the District

THE CARL FURST STONE CO.

Visitors to the great quarries of the Carl Furst Stone Company, in the Clear Creek Sector of the stone district, two and a half miles south of Bloomington, recognize the company has one of the largest deposits of stone ever opened in the district.

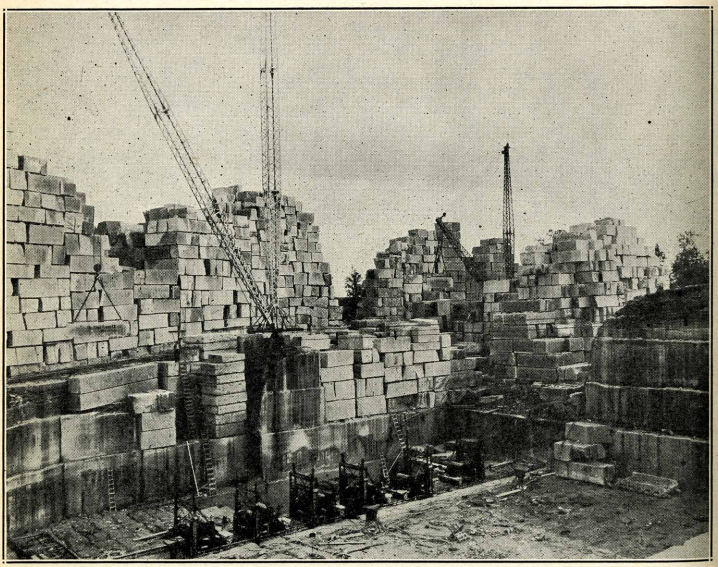
With great vision of a property of exceptional value Mr. Carl Furst, President of the Company, acquired a title to this farm of over 200 acres area, and began development around two years ago. Each month of development has demonstrated that Mr. Furst was not mistaken in his conclusions, and the consensus of opinion among stone men is that the quarry as opened, and the farm, is a property of wonderful value and capacity as a stone proposition.

In equipping the new property the company realized the economy of supplying the plant with the best machines, derricks, etc., available, and now with the stone so accessible and extensive the cost of quarrying of indefinite volume, for loading out or stacking, is reduced to the minimum.

The top floors have produced many hundred thousands feet of the finest grade of buff stone, with exceptional color tone, uniform strength and richness of appearance, and by local and national tests by the trade has proven of the highest structural merit, and is a favorite on the market. The quarrying has proceeded to great depth, the sixth floor producing a beautiful variegated stone that has met with ready sale.

Mr. Jackson, the pioneer Superintendent of this quarry, says he has been connected with the opening of many quarries, and none have been the equal of this one.

The company has a large mill at Bedford, and for half a century has been prominent in the cut stone industry. Mr. Carl Furst, President of the company, has been engaged in the stone business more than a half century, and is nationally known among the trade for his ability, honor and fidelity. His son, Mr. Philip C. Furst, Vice President and Treasurer, is active in the management, and carries well the fine business and social characteristics of his father. Mr. Wilber V. Glover is Secretary of the company, and Mr. Glen C. Frank is Superintendent.



View of Quarry and Stacking Yard of the Carl Furst Stone Company
Ledges of Great Depth. Color and Texture Unexcelled.

Business Conditions of District

(Continued from page 8)

quite a few let during the past year, are not sufficient to keep the plants of this district busy, as these in the aggregate only form but a comparatively moderate proportion of the total customary demand on the production facilities of this district.

When it is considered that in Monroe county alone the operators have the equipment and facilities for the production of something over eight million cubic feet of block stone in the quarries, with the ability to run that up to nearly twelve million cubic feet by working longer hours and with extra shifts, one can readily understand why the operators are now nearly all badly in need of business, when it is a well known fact that the ordinary production demand of the country for building stone has been reduced by at least 50%. The Monroe county operators, with a sawing capacity of around five and one-half million cubic feet and a cutting capacity of somewhat over two million cubic feet, actually have a mill capacity sufficient to saw all the Indiana Limestone that will likely be used during the current year and a capacity sufficient to cut and finish approximately 50% of it, not taking into consideration the production capacity of the Lawrence county plants and of course without considering at all the production facilities of the local trade throughout the country.

These facts must be taken into consideration in making an appropriate assessment of the present business conditions, and in the arranging of quarry and mill schedules, for with the entire country's demand for building stone at less than 50% of what might be termed a normal year, it is utterly impossible for plants to be run on anything like a full-time schedule. An appropriate division of the work available is the only solution.

This means the figuring of work with a profit sufficient to take care of a considerably larger than normal percentage of overhead expense. If that policy is not followed, and from the reports that come to us it certainly does not seem that it is being followed at the present time, it means the entire industry will suffer financial losses as the result of this year's operations.

With business reduced to less than half of normal no one operator, or group of operators, can by price-cutting or other tactics hope to run their plants at anywhere near capacity. It is nothing short of foolish on the part of the industry as a whole to overlook this pertinent fact. If a "battle royal" in competition, such as now seems imminent, is allowed to take place it will mean that hardly any of the operators of this district will be in a position to take the usual ad-

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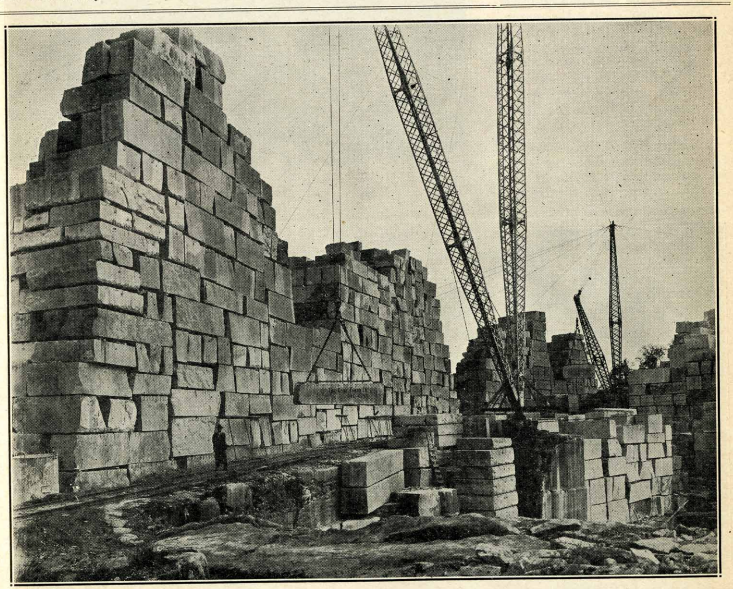


GREAT STACKING YARD OF THE CARL FURST STONE COMPANY

Quarries of the District

THE HUNTER STONE CO

Back in the early 90's when stone in great quantities was being developed, or rather "discovered," in the "Hunter Valley," leading stone men became interested to the extent that property in the Valley was much in demand at prices at that early day considered "wild." Later developments proved that a great deposit of extra quality of stone was there, and various successful openings were made.

The Hunters, the original owners of the land, opened a quarry that has proven the "Cream of the Valley," and now the Hunter Bros. Stone Company, is supplying the trade with the famous "Hunter" brand in large volume, the demand being Nation wide.

Mr. Morton T. Hunter, general manager of the company, with confidence in the future of the industry, has kept his machines and derrick crews busy during the season, and now has the stacking yards of the company well supplied for winter demands of seasoned stone. Besides a large block trade, the company's demand for sawed stone has kept their mill busy most of the season.

By long usage of the stone from this company many of the mills and contractors throughout the country are partial to the Hunter Bros. superior grade, and their plant has been in action this season, in the face of the general depression through which we are passing.

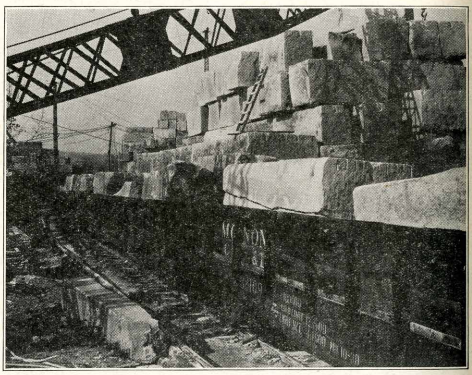
A definite factor that popularizes the stone from these ledges with contractors is the fact that it is very easy of fabrication, with cutter and carver costs held down to the minimum

The general impression among the stone contractors of the country is that nothing in the belt excels the shipments from the Hunter Bros.' quarries.

* * * * * *

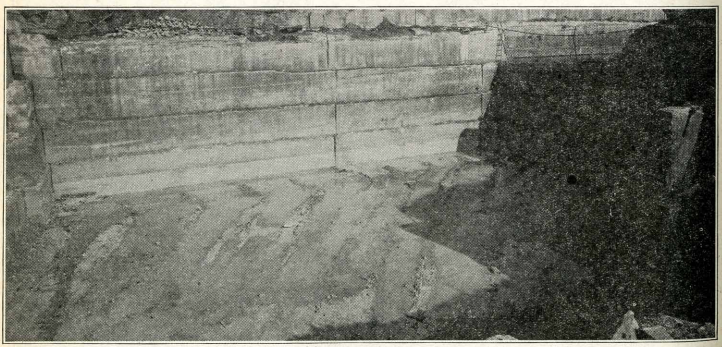
The American home from the days when it was illuminated by candles and heated by a woodburning fireplace down to the present, with a glimpse of its future development, will be traced at the century progress exposition, the Chicago world's fair of 1933.

Only exceptional men can run enterprises on idealistic lines and make them pay.



Chas. Gilbert Shaw

STACKING YARD AT QUARRY OF HUNTER BROS.



Chas. Gilbert Shaw

SECTION OF HUNTER BROS. QUARRY. THE "CREAM" OF FAMOUS HUNTER VALLEY.

Business Conditions of District

(Continued from page 11)

vantage of good business when it does come, for it surely will come back again when the financial affairs and other factors that are responsible for the present condition of general building have been adjusted to a more nearly normal basis.

Is not this the time to put the industry's house in order:—to shape schedules on the basis of business available, to figure work to take care of all of the essential overhead expense, instead of digging into profits of previous years to fill out the deficit that will occur where the current price levels are allowed to run well below the normal operating costs, and thus keep the ship on an even keel, not only mechanically but also financially, ready to take on equitably and profitably a just share of the business that will come with the return of normal conditions.

Here we have a great industry, a really important factor in the building business of America, an industry on which the architects and builders depend upon for sound and economic reasons for a certain large proportion of their building requirements. Why should a temporary depression, even though it is severe and somewhat prolonged, be allowed to demoralize the entire competitive situation, killing the profits of all and creating losses that will be difficult to wipe out, even after the resumption of something like normal building does take place. Surely this is a situation that deserves a more far-seeing viewpoint and constructive leadership than has been in evidence during recent months.

Can not the district as a whole think of itself as an integral part of the great building business of America, a sound and permanent industrial development of a great people who will in due course conquer every obstacle and by efficient management and effort secure a return of the prosperity that has always attended the development of this country and its great industries.

This means conservative and unselfish planning, sane figuring of work, and a fair competitive proceedure. There are only two answers "Kill" or "Conserve" and neither will be accomplished single-handed.

Information of Interest to the Draftsmen

THE DRAFTSMAN

The builder deciding that he needs a new building for his requirements calls in the Architect and maps out a rough plan of his ideas. The Architect asks question after question until he learns the essential requirements of the building, the class of architecture preferred and how much leeway he has in the matter of finance.

Rough sketches are then prepared by the Architect, visualizing his interpretation of his client's requirements, in conjunction with his own broader experience in building and materials.

Conferences are held between the Architect and his client from time to time until satisfactory progress has been made in the design and materials to be used. The Architect then prepares plans, elevations, sections and large scale details worked out to a proper scale showing all requirements of the building. Specifications are prepared giving more definite instructions for all portions.

A definite date is established for the receiving of proposals and blue-prints of the drawings together with copies of the specifications are submitted to the General Contractor for estimating purposes.

The General Contractor having received the plans, in turn, figures his own portion and has the subcontractor give him bids for certain portions in their line.

General contract bids are studied by the Architect and his client, and the firm to be the General Contractor is decided and an agreement is entered between them. The General Contractor having received his contract immediately awards his sub-contracts,—if he plays fair—and their portions are definitely decided.

Very often the contract is not awarded to our Cut Stone Contractors until the building is practically ready to receive stone. Sometimes this is due to the changing of stone details by the owners and Architects, but sometimes it is caused by the General Contractor shopping around or peddling the stone work. These are conditions which should not exist as the Cut Stone Contract is a very important part of all buildings and the Contractor should have the time to secure all

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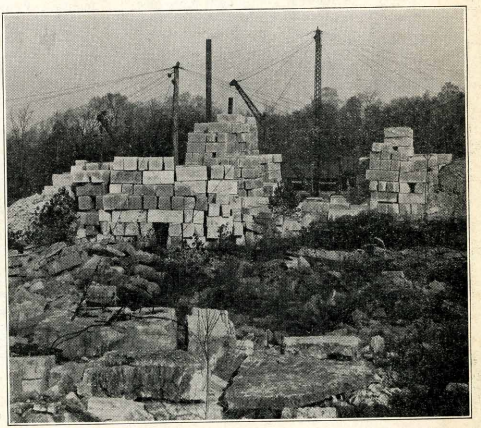


Chas. Gilbert Shaw

ADDITIONAL STACKING YARD AT HUNTER BROS. QUARRY

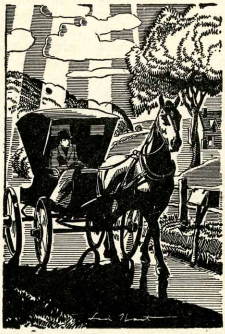
Would You Be Satisfied With "The Good Old Days?"

WHEN you think of the "good old days," do you remember the first electric lights you had in your home? If you were the average person, you probably had one electric lamp dangling from a cord in the center of the room. Most everybody did.

The price you paid for electricity then was a great deal more than you pay today. The service in those days was not as good as it is today. Perhaps you had service only from "dusk to dawn." The first electric appliance you bought probably was an electric iron, and perhaps then you had electric service for a few daylight hours only on certain days.

After that you bought more electric appliances as they were developed. You began to use a great deal more electricity. Today you use more than ever before. Maybe now and then you "kick" about your electric bill. Do you ever stop to think of how much more electric service you use now?

During this period when you have been increasing the use of electricity in your home, the electric companies have been reducing rates. Rates have come down substantially but your use of electricity has increased.



In the "Good Old Days"

You now get more for your money. Your monthly bill may be no less; it may even be more, because you have found that electricity is your modern servant in the home. You have many more lights. You probably have an electric iron, an electric toaster, an electric cleaner, and other electric appliances, which lighten the burden of work in your home.

With the low rates for electricity now in effect you could turn back and use electricity only as you used it in the so-called "Good Old Days," but would you be satisfied to trade your automobile for a horse and buggy?

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF INDIANA

(FORMERLY INTERSTATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY)

Interest to Draftsmen

(Continued from page 13)

details, and have every thing in doubt settled far enough in advance of delivery so that his mills can be lined up on an efficient and economical production basis.

The Cut Stone Contractor receiving his order to proceed, turns the drawings over to his drafting room for the preparation of drawings for approvals, securing of the necessary information and the scheduling of material for the proper mill production and shipment.

The Cut Stone Draftsman enters at this point and a lot depends on him: His first duty, after looking over the drawings and cussing and discussing same, is to read the specifications and get lined up on the parts incorporated in same..

If no full size details are included (and 99.9% of the time they are not) he should make up a preliminary list of the requirements, together with a list of the models needed, request granite drawings, concrete drawings, steel drawings and all other important parts required in order to prepare intelligent shop drawings.

The good draftsman knows what constitutes an intelligent shop drawing. These must have the proper information so that same will interpret the Architect's intentions and meet with his approval,—give the man, making tickets, the proper information so that he will not lose time spending a lot of time studying the Architect's drawings to secure his dope—give the mill foreman a clear drawing so that they may interpret same without a doubt and have to run into the office for information,—and give the setter at the building the correct and proper relation of all features.

Some draftsmen have a practice of making pictures only, leaving the balance of the work for the men following to secure the best way possible. On the other hand some draftsmen will spend too much time showing a lot of unnecessary portions and unessentials,—although this class is preferable to the first mentioned.

It is sometimes hard to know where to draw the line in regard to a stopping point. The good draftsman shows only what is needed and in order to be able to do this, he must know and study the Architect's requirements. If same happens to be indefinite he must take the precaution to find out, or to make suggestions in order to save future delays, uncertainty and possible rejection. He must also know what the mill will require in order to fabricate economically. Right here let it be pointed out that it is cheaper, consequently better, that the draftsman spend a little more time in

(Continued on page 19)

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MONON
STONE COMPANY

FRANKLIN T. BRODIX : President

Quarrymen and Cut Stone Contractors

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE

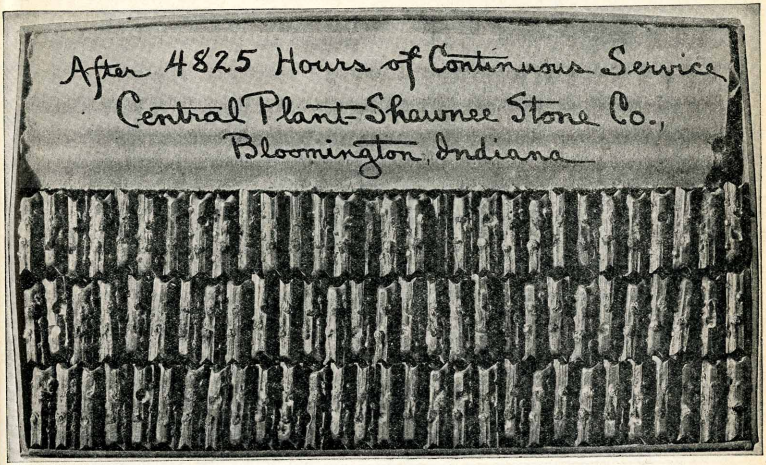
The Carl Furst Company

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen . . . . .

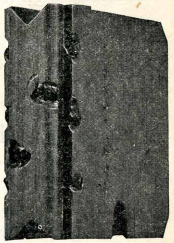
Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of DIAMOND SAW TEETH in the WORLD



Reducing Production Costs to Meet Today's Demands



Prices generally are coming down. The economic law of supply and demand still prevails. In every field, the shrewd operator is reducing production costs in every possible way to provide some margin of profit between cost and the marketing price necessary to secure the business. In the stone-sawing industry, the new Meyers Improved Rip-Joint Tooth has inevitably become a most important economic factor. With this tooth you can definitely reduce your stone-sawing costs to meet today's demands.

Look at this set of teeth, with a record of 4825 hours of service and a total resetting cost of less than 5 cents per sawing hour. Backed by such records, we unhesitatingly guarantee a minimum of 2500 hours of service—two-thirds more than possible heretofore. It cuts faster by 15% to 20%. Power cost is reduced by 15% or more. No careful operator can ignore such economies, especially when coupled with a distinctly higher quality, in sharpness of arris and smoothness of cut.

We feature also the Meyers No. 1 Premier Jointer, 8 diamond; Meyers No. 2 Premier Jointer, 10 diamond; Meyers Three-Way Tooth, 3 diamonds; Meyers Ripping Teeth for all types of saws; and Meyers Drag Saw Teeth. In fact, we manufacture any type of teeth used in the stone-sawing industry; also diamond core drills. Special attention at all times to inquiries or orders for either new teeth or resetting; for testing and reworking blades or for new blade equipment. Emergency service when needed.

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IMPROVED
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insurance in any form
think of

Walls & Walls

Hodge & Walls Building
Bedford, Indiana

Interest to Draftsmen

(Continued from page 15)

doping out the proper information for mill production, so that no delays or questions arise in the mill, and also so that no fitting will be necessary at the building.

After the shop drawings have been prepared and turned over to the blue-printer for copies, see that he gives clear blue-prints, properly trimmed and bound, as the psychological effect works throughout the entire progress of the job.

The General Contractor takes pleasure in passing on to the Architect good blue-prints, and the Architect delights in checking and approving same. They are also ready to entertain any suggestion you might have developed which will reduce your production cost, or overcome a complicated feature.

Drawings going out for approval should have the proper notes plainly shown on same so there will be no opportunity of overlooking them and causing future doubt and perhaps delay until definite decision is received.

After approvals are received the preparation of mill tickets and patterns are in line. The man making tickets is in the same boat as the shop drawing man,—he should know what will be required to efficiently produce the stone and furnish that only. He will furnish the proper sketch, proper dimensions and the proper patterns. If in doubt as to certain requirements he will point this out to the chief draftsman who will get in touch with the mill superintendent and find out what will be needed. Too often draftsmen, including chiefs, do not realize the importance of sending the proper information to the mill. Sometimes patterns are sent to the mill that are complicated puzzles and require a good deal of study to work same out. Sometimes patterns are sent to the mill that apply for a miscellaneous selection of stones and require considerable time on the mill men's part to figure same out, or possibly have to run back and forth between mill and office. This is entirely wrong and wasteful as the mill is the place that must be kept running without any slacking up, as the least delay may affect several men and machines. So the good draftsman attempts to anticipate all requirements before same are needed. A series of articles could be written about the drafting requirements for mill production but space forbids, however, do not be afraid to find out before hand. Cooperate with the mill men and do not think that you know what they require and that is all they are going to get. Cooperation between all departments is a necessity.

Sometimes it is more practical to spend five or ten cents per foot more on drafting in order to save even more in mill costs and fitting charges. The wide awake manager appreciates this and takes advantage of same.

In closing this article let it be stated that too often the operator or their managers do not appreciate the draftsman, in fact some of them think that we are a necessary evil and which, if possible, should be dispensed with. It is true that draftsmen come in the class of non-producers in relation to the operator receiving any direct returns from their output but the operator who studies his costs of mill processing in relation to his competitor's costs will discover that the firm having draftsmen,—who study out everything before same is sent to the mill,—who study out and give the Architect just as near as possible what he wants—who cooperates with the mill superintendents is also the firm whose *costs are lowest and fitting charges are negligible.*

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"DON'T SPEND IT ALL"

Increased Dangers of Fall and Winter Autoing

The fact that November, December and the winter months are more productive of automobile accidents, than other seasons of the year, Thomas P. Henry, president of the American Automobile Association, writes the following article, in the hope that drivers of autos may exercise more care, and thereby prevent many accidents:

The number of highway fatalities in October of 1929 was 3,340. October of 1930 recorded 3,420, or an increase of eighty deaths for one month over the corresponding month of the previous year. November of 1929 showed 3,170 fatalities, as compared with 3,580 for November of 1930, or an increase 410. December of 1929 showed 2,692 fatalities, as compared with 3,350 in December of 1930, or an increase of 658.

Summarized, the last three months of 1930 resulted in 1,148 more street and highway fatalities than the last three months of 1929, or an increase of 12 per cent, as compared with an increase of 4 per cent for the year 1930, as a whole, over the year 1929. In the face of these figures, it is clear that no argument is necessary to demonstrate the need for special attention to the problem of these "bad months."

The important factor in seasonal increases in highway accidents, namely, increased use of the motor-vehicle as reflected in gasoline consumption, has no bearing on this October, November, and December situation, since gasoline consumption is much higher during other months, such as July, for instance, which normally show a lower proportion of accidents.

Our analysis over a period of years has clearly demonstrated that a large part of the big crop of accidents during this period arises out of the fact that neither the motorists nor the pedestrians make sufficient allowance for the peculiar conditions of the fall and early winter season.

There are, for example, thousands of accidents due to skidding, which, in the main, result from the failure of the car-owners to take precautions against the covering of fallen leaves that often carpet country roads, suburban lanes, and city streets during this season of the year. The average driver does not realize that a carpet of leaves damp with dew underneath is as dangerous as ice on a mountain road—even more so, since the danger often exists in the most innocent-looking places and, as likely as not, on a beautiful day.

The driving public is more alive to the danger of skidding on slippery and sleety pavements. But at the same time, it has been somewhat lulled into assurance by the effectiveness of good brakes, sound tires, and chains. Important as this equipment is as an asset to safety, it is not by any means foolproof, and is certainly not a substitute for the exercise of maximum care and the employment at all times of a speed to suit conditions.

The fact that there are in the country to-day "millions of very old decrepit automobiles, many of them carrying worn-out equipment," writes Mr. Henry, "places a greater premium than ever on the overhauling of the car in preparation for the conditions of the next few months, and at the same time renders the exercise of maximum care and the observance of reasonable speed obligatory on every highway user." He continues:

We are now approaching the season of the year when twilight is short and darkness comes swiftly. There is a special incentive to speeding home from the office ahead of darkness. At the same time, conditions for driving are liable to be less favorable than they were a few weeks back.

Unnecessary hurrying is one of the greatest breeders of accidents. Instead of hurrying, which means the taking of chances, the motorists should realize now that what they must do is to give themselves more time for the run home from

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the office or plant. An additional five minutes will afford a margin of safety that will reflect itself in a diminution of accidents.

One of the things that should be particularly strest at this time, in my opinion, is the importance of making preparations to meet the conditions of poor visibility that normally come during the next few months. In this connection, particular attention should be devoted to the condition of the windshield; to see to it that it is kept clean; to see to it that the windshield-wiper is mechanically efficient, and, above all, to see to it that the headlights are functioning properly, and that the adjustment meets standard requirements.

Accustomed as they are to the long twilight of summer, many motorists do not realize how stealthily the fall and early winter twilight comes. The result is that thousands of highway users have developed the habit of delaying the turning on of their headlights. Here is one bad practise which every motorist can do his part to eliminate. In doing so, they will be making a very real contribution to safety.

As cold weather approaches, too, there is a natural tendency to keep the windows of the automobile closed, remarks this experienced observer, continuing:

This practise makes hand-signaling difficult and results in turn in many unnecessary accidents and, particularly, a large crop of minor collisions causing glass to fly in all directions, inflicting painful injuries, and putting a strain on our emergency hospitals at a time when all our hospital resources should be dedicated to handle accidents and illnesses over which we have no control.

Just as there is no tendency to keep the windows of the automobile closed, so is there a tendency with the approach of cold weather to close the doors and windows of garages. This practise may be safe enough in the case of the home but garage doors should always be opened before the car is started.

The danger from carbon-monoxid poisoning has assumed nation-wide proportions. The motorists have not yet learned the lesson that an automobile running in an ordinary small garage, with doors and windows closed will produce enough of the gas in a few minutes to cause death. Here is another accident factor which care can completely eliminate.

Among the seasonal accidents deserving of special attention are those involving children. We are approaching the time when the youngsters will be busy with their bicycles. They rightfully demand a place to use them.

Here is a situation that is unfair both to the motorists who use the street and the children themselves. The answer to the problem will have been found when every community has set aside certain streets to be closed to traffic during certain hours and dedicated entirely to the use of children.

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Our Building Industry from a Builder's Angle

(Extracts from an address by Oscar W. Rosenthal, President of the National Association of Building Trades Employers, at Banquet given in honor of British Institute of Builders at Chicago, as published in the Associated Builders of Chicago.)

Hand in hand with God, friends; Architect and Engineer, Builder and Producer, Labor; that great institution, The Builder. Truly hand in hand with God, if deep down in its consciousness is a realization of the importance of the work it performs; if deep in its soul is the understanding that it is doing God's work on earth. Truly hand in hand with God, my friends, if as it goes about its daily tasks, it does so in a spirit of prayer, happy in the thought that it is doing God's work on earth.

The construction industry has always responded to economic necessity with its intelligence and inventive genius. It has met the various situations that modern and past civilizations have presented to it.

Probably the greatst forward step in construction, to meet the economic needs of the times, was in the development of vertical transportation—the elevator.

Simultaneously with this accomplishment was the perfection of multiple story buildings without height limit; the perfection of sanitation to meet the requirements of this unusual situation and congestion; the perfection of all other mechanical requirements for great structures of this kind.

Holabird, Jenny, and Buffington, names that will go down in history as the perfectors of the steel skeleton type of construction; the use of iron and masonry in combination for fireproof construction for purposes of unusual heights, have been a contribution to society that is inestimable. For this thing Chicago takes credit, this type of construction having originated in that city.

Without the perfection of vertical transportation simultaneously with this development, the modern economic system of real estate development would have been impossible.

Architect and Engineer, in complete collaboration, have made this contribution to modern civilization; as important a contribution as that of any other phase of modern science. Electricity, of course, has played a tremendously important part and is part and parcel of this splendid achievement.

But regardless of these accomplishments, regardless of this magnificient contribution to modern civilization regardless of the protection which the construction industry has given the public through sound construction, the protection which it has given the public against unsanitary conditions, regardless of the new methods it has perfected and devised to bring these great structures to the very last word in efficiency and service, it has failed in one particular.

The construction industry has looked upon finance as another in-

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The Fine Weather has held Stove Sales down, and as We are anxious to reduce stock

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NEW AND USED GOODS
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dustry. It has not felt that finance is a part of its obligation, and that its scientific thought must also be centered upon this very important question. How this could be true, when the very life of the construction industry is dependent entirely upon finance, is difficult to understand.

* * * * *

Flattery is most effective if given in small doses.

Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

MUTUAL OOLITIC STONE CO.

The Mutual Oolitic Stone Company has been quite busy all season, and has sufficient work now to run them well up in the winter. The depression has not effected the company excepting in the matter of collections, and its influence in holding down prices. Mr. Anderson, president of the company, realizing that many stone workers have been out of employment this season, has put forth strenuous efforts to carry on, and has succeeded in keeping a full crew at work, which has meant that from 20 to 30 families have had the comforts of life during a season of depression when so many are out of employment.

When Mr. Anderson took hold of the Mutual Oolitic Company three years ago it was in bad conditions. Under the severest handicaps he has brought order out of chaos, and now has the company on a sound footing, meeting obligations, and giving employment to a number of men. Ability, push and courage were the basic factors back of President Anderson.

During the year 1930 the company was one of the busiest plants in the district, and turned out several large jobs, using two shifts of men to meet the requirements. Their mill has run day and night during several rushes this season.

The organization is composed of Girard Anderson, president; Thomas Roberts, Vice President; T. J. Landen, Secretary; Dr. W. H. McKnight, of Bedford, Treasurer. Mr. Anderson says Dr. McKnight has been very loyal to the company—really a life-saver.

Your search for unusual GIFTS . . . . ends HERE!

Little luxuries, articles that people secretly desire but often do not feel justified in buying for themselves—these are the most welcome gifts of all!

This year you can afford to Buy Jewelry for Christmas.

Hundreds of wonderful items at this Beautiful and Reliable Store at **greatly reduced prices** will be a matter of **surprize savings.** Come and see. Buy that long desired Diamond or Watch or Silverware or China, or Glass Now. We will hold 'til Christmas for you.

ED WILLIAMS' STORE

New Low Prices Will Satisfy

East Side of Square, Bloomington, Indiana.

THE LONG STUDIO, BEDFORD,

Portrait, Commercial, Kodak,

THE WALLIS STONE CO.

The Wallis Stone Company, located in the Stinesville district, has been busy during the season on some desirable jobs, and has turned out some extra nice work, embracing carved pieces of exquisite designs. One of the splendid jobs the company has fabricated this season was a United States Post Office building, picture of which is shown on page 25 of this number of Quarries and Mills.

* * * * * *

The first of the season business was good with the Indian Hill Stone Company, and some splendid jobs were fabricated and shipped out, but September and October were quiet months with this plant. November gave evidence of increased business, and Manager C. J. Hagan, basing his opinion on the number of jobs being figured, expressed the belief that improvements in the near future could be expected.

* * * * * *

The attention of our quarry operators is called to the advertisement in this issue of Quarries and Mills of the Lewis Electric Co., of Bedford. The Lewis Brothers are recognized in the Oolitic Limestone district as very capable and reliable electricians, and their rapidly growing business with the quarry plants is the best evidence that their service is satisfactory. The two young men composing this firm are active and very prompt with their work, and every job entrusted to their care receives their best efforts to guard their established reputation for high grade work.

* * * * * *

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the Ownership, Management, (Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Quarries & Mills, published monthly at Ellettsville, Indiana, for October, 1931.

State of Indiana, County of Monroe, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. B. Harris, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the Quarries & Mills, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Editor, Managing Editor, Business Managers is W. B. Harris & Son, Ellettsville, Indiana.

2. That the owners are: W. B. Harris & Son, sole owners.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: No bondholders.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

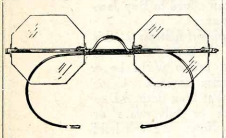
5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

W. B. HARRIS,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1931.

FLOYD C. BROWN,

My commission expires Sept. 18, 1934.



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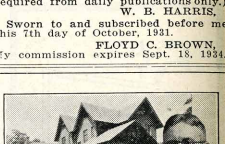

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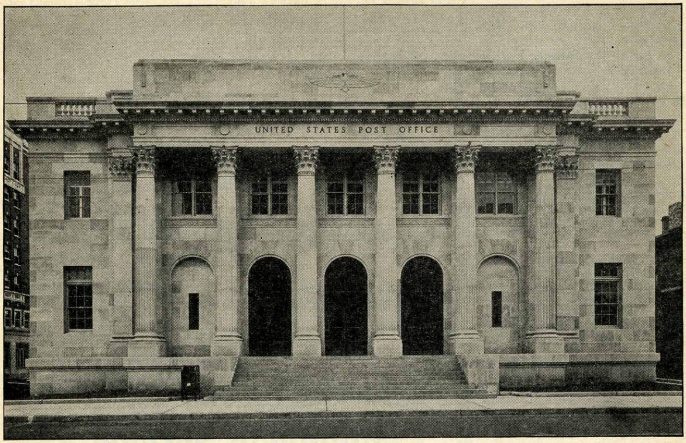

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Indiana Oolitic Limestone

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

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THEO. J. LOUDEN, Secretary
THOS. L. ROBERTS, Vice President
W. H. McKNIGHT, Treasurer
LEE STUART, Mill Supt.

WALKER BROS. STONE CO.

Stopping at the Walker Bros. Stone Company mill in Bloomington on a recent tour of the mills and quarries in the Indiana Oolitic limestone belt last week, the editor was pleased by the scene of activity on this company's premises.

In addition to equipment added, the company management, with Senator W. B. Hoadley as general Manager and O. H. Walker mill Superintendent, has been gradually working out a plan of concentration of machinery to make production with least handling of raw materials.

Cut and carved stone orders demand use of the greater part of the company's manufacturing resources, which has been a very busy one during the present year, in addition to filling orders for other companies, including many large columns. This company owns one of the largest lathes in the district.

One of the latest pieces of equipment is a carborundum fluting machine which has been added to this department.

During the present year the company has worked practically to capacity, and during the past four years has never been shut down.

Just now the final shipments of stone for the Oklahoma post office are being made, completing this ninety-five car contract. Many smaller contracts have been produced, and contracts to the amount of $80,000.00 have been sublet this season.

Besides its own pay roll of approximately $75,000 a year, this company's orders for sawed stone have resulted in increased pay rolls for the quarries from which it buys, its supply coming from five quarries in Monroe county.

Looking to greater demands in the future, Walker Brothers are now increasing cutter shed space and planning an extension of the west tramway within the coming year.

In response to the remark, "Walker Brothers are surely lucky in getting contracts." Senator Hoadley, with his characteristic smile, replied, "Well call it 'luck,' but we think whatever success we have had is due, in part at least, to going after the business and then delivering the goods.

"Our sales men in the field work hard and we know that every one is on the job at the plant.

"We are willing to compare the work of our employes with that of Limestone workers anywhere for we think we have as good men as any in the Oolitic limestone district."

Bloomington National Bank

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Our officers are always readily accessible, and they count it a pleasure personally to assist in taking care of customers' wants

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Lewis Electric Company

816 16th St. *Bedford, Ind.*

24-HOUR SERVICE

The Fluck Cut Stone Company has had no reason for complaint this season as the plant has run full capacity all the year, and has orders to carry operations well up in the winter. Among the jobs either completed or now in course of fabrication, are the following, Christ Church, St. Paul, Minn; Post Office, Norfolk, Nebr.; St. Vincent Orphan's Home, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Gymnasium, Wakefield, Mich.; Illinois Bell Telephone Bldg., Joliet, Illinois.

The Fluck Cut Stone Company has a wide acquaintance and splendid record among the architects and contractors of the country, and are regarded as a valuable asset to the industry by the operators of the district.

* * * * * *

The Swenson Stone Company, near Stinesville, has practically recovered from their recent fire, the plant having been rebuilt. Mr. Harris, Manager of the company, says they are carrying on in a moderate way, with fair prospects for future business. Mr. Swenson, President of the company, is widely known as one of the oldest cut stone operators in Illinois, and his fine record is a source for continued business with old customers and a pulling card for new ones.

* * * * * *

The Monon Stone Company, with their record for generally having some orders on the books, if there are any in the country to be secured, has had a reasonably busy season and will close 1931 with less reason for a disappointing year than many of the mills in the district. Manager Sam Fagan, always courageous and anxious to carry on, expresses the hope that 1932 will be a decided improvement over the past year.

* * * * * *

J. M. Hoadley, Inc., has kept the wheels moving pretty steady in his splendid new mill this season, and has work enough to go into the winter, furnishing employment to a good crew of men, whose daily out put of stone gave men employment to quarry it. He has one of the best mills in the district, and his knowledge of the mill and quarry business is being put to good use and to his credit, now that the industry is feeling the depressed conditions along with every other line of business.

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WORK GUARANTEED—PRICES REASONABLE

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THE TIME IS HERE WHEN YOUR CAR NEEDS GOOD BATTERY SERVICE

We are well equipped to render Guaranteed Service, and request an opportunity to take care of your batteries on this basis

EXIDE BATTERIES — GENERAL TIRES — AUTO ACCESSORIES

RANARD BROTHERS

Russel Ranard Warren Ranard

215 W. 7th St. Phone 2788 Bloomington, Indiana

Bollenbacher's, Waldron's and McCullough's.

August 28th, 1861, when the War of the Rebellion threatened the dissolution of the Nation, as a boy of 16, Mr. May entered the service, in Co. D, 50th Indiana Volunteers, with Capt. Isaac S. Dains, who at that time was Master Mechanic at the Monon Round House at Bloomington. In March, 1864, Mr. May entered the Veteran Service, and the 50th Indiana was consolidated with the 52d Indiana. On the 10th of September, 1865, he was mustered out of the Service at Montgomery, Alabama, and was sent to his home at Bloomington, Indiana.

In 1868 Mr. May came to Ellettsville where he has resided since. He became connected with James and Elijah May in the management of the old horse power cabinet shop that stood on the corner where King Tut's restaurant is located. This cabinet shop made tables, safes, etc., but a prominent feature of the business was making coffins. When death was reported a member of the firm would go to the home, measure the corpse, and make the casket.

As the cabinet business began to be displaced by the small steam furniture and coffin factories, and the stone business offered fair wages, Mr. May worked for a time in the quarries here. His father was a cabinet maker and a worker in wood, and there seemed to be a traditional hankering for the chisel, saw and hammer, on the part of Isaac N. He engaged in the carpenter business and hundreds of homes in town, township and county, bear the marks of his handicraft. In his palmy days he was given up to be the rapidest "shingler" in Southern Indiana. But his sons and grandsons "took to stone." Charles H. and Edgar are employees of Matthews Bros. and his grandsons, Gale, Glen and Charles M., are workers in the industry.

"Uncle Newt," as he is so familiarly and reverentially greeted, has truly entered gracefully into old age. Mentally he has the vigor of a man half his years, and temperamentally his fine, quiet, unassuming life is an inspiration to family and friends.

He is very devoted to his two daughters, Mrs. Iva Stimson and Mrs. Mary Thrasher, and has a pleasant home with Mrs. Stimson.

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JOIN OUR CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUB

J. S. BROWN & SONS
BEST SERVICE STATION IN THE STATE
50 Years in Business at Ellettsville Phone 91

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ELLETTSVILLE MILLING CO.
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Starnes Brothers Ellettsville Will Appreciate Your Business

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LUNCH AND POOL
Hoosier Club Coffee Sandwiches of All Kinds
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MASON WILSON
Ellettsville Cream Station and Feed Store
Full Line of Feeds, and Feed Grinding On Order

We Extend Congratulations to Ellettsville
on Its Good Homes, Substantial Churches
and Splendid Citizens
and Thank Them for Their Liberal Patronage
of Our Store
J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.

As we have already stated in another column, the life-blood of our prosperous little city finds its source through the pay checks from our stone industry, and though the flow this year has not been normal, yet the conditions here have not been as anemic as in most other sections of the country.

Activities have somewhat slumped during the fall, but the early part of the season the great mill of the Matthews Bros. Co., the largest in our town, was exceptionally busy on the job for Yale Graduate School at New Haven, Conn. For many weeks the plant was in operation day and night. During this period every employe was making extra time, it requiring a large amount of money each week to meet the payroll. For a few weeks the plant has been down, but the savings of the employes during the rush are tiding them through. We understand this company has considerable work, and will likely put the wheels to moving soon.

The Harding & Cogswell plant was a little slow starting in the spring, but for several months has been going strong, maintaining a night run most of the time.

The A. J. Thompson Company has had a nice run of business through the season, but at present the company has practically cleared the decks, and is now making some repairs, getting ready for the 1931 hoped-for rush.

The large Crowe mill of the Bloomington Limestone Co., which has been down a few weeks, is now running with a fair force with considerable work ahead.

The Perry Stone Company has done some business this year, most of the orders received having been sublet to other companies.

• • • • •

In the face of a season of quiet financial conditions, the Ellettsville Hardware and Lumber Company has had a pretty good year, and will close the season quite satisfactorily. There has been a number of houses go up here this year, and there has been considerable improving going on in various quarters, creating good business for the company. They carry a large line of building materials, besides general supplies for the quarries and mills, and their policy of prompt service at moderate prices is a winner.

THE GREEN LANTERN TAVERN
AT ELLETTSVILLE
Specializes on 50c Sunday Chicken Dinners

W. R. BASTIN & SON
COAL AND ICE — LONG DISTANCE HAULING
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S. H. BROWN - GARAGE
YOU WRECK 'EM; WE FIX 'EM

KALE BROTHERS
PHONE 159 ELLETTSVILLE, IND. PHONE 159
Lincoln Kentucky Block Coal — Indiana Emery Jacket Coal
COAL — ICE — TRUCKING

When Words Fail Flowers Prevail
"FLORISTS"
The Bouquet Shop
WASHINGTON AT KIRKWOOD PHONE 3903
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA
Our flowers are always arranged with a thought for the occasion.

We Congratulate the People of Ellettsville
for their Optimism; for a Bigger and Better Town.
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CAPITAL $150,000.00
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B. G. HOADLEY QUARRIES, Inc.

Block Sawed
Buff Variegated Gray
INDIANA LIMESTONE
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

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Since '97

QUARRIES AT BLOOMINGTON AND VICTOR, INDIANA

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CUT STONE CONTRACTORS AND QUARRYMEN
MILL AND MAIN OFFICE: BEDFORD, INDIANA

SWENSON STONE COMPANY

Cut, Planed, Turned, Sawed
Indiana Limestone
Quarry and Mill Stinesville, Indiana
Branch Plant Kankakee, Illinois
Office: BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

HUNTER BROS. STONE CO.

Bloomington, Indiana
Block and Sawed Oolitic Limestone
Gray - Buff - Grabuf - Variegated

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TURNED and CUT
LIMESTONE FROM INDIANA
BLOOMINGTON : INDIANA
P. O. Box 23 Phone 2225

A. J. Thompson Stone Co.

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE
Cut Stone Contractors
ELLETTSVILLE - INDIANA

Harding & Cogswell

- Cut Stone Contractors -
ELLETTSVILLE — INDIANA

Fluck Cut Stone Company, Inc.

CONTRACTORS
INDIANA LIMESTONE
BLOOMINGTON : INDIANA

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STONE SATISFACTION

COMPANY COOPERATION

SHAWNEE CARRARA

—A dense cream white Indiana Limestone particularly adaptable for monumental buildings.

SHAWNEE ORIENTAL

—Economical.....Just the stone for those appreciating a trace of colors.

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